TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 18

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Voice of this Great City and of China"

Weather

Weather cloudy and rainy but cool. The maximum temperature yesterday was 72.6 and the minimum was 67.6 figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.8 and 54.5.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Taiyo Maru, today.
FROM U.S. Pres. Taft, Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Helenus, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Glensanda, today.

No. 3469 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年九月初七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924 中華民國十三年十月五號 40 PAGES TODAY 20 CENTS

MACDONALD DECIDES ON APPEAL TO ELECTORATE

Labor Government To Resign If Vote Of Censure Wins

PARTY CONFERS

Month's Reprieve Is Seen In Liberal Amendment

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—An earnest discussion took place between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues late last night which, it is reliably reported, resulted in a decision to go to the country if the motion of censure in connection with the withdrawal of the prosecution against Mr Campbell of the Worker's Weekly is carried on October 8, after assuring passage of the Irish Bill; but Sir John Simon's amendment has given the Government at least a month reprieve in the opinion of lobby correspondents, who point out that the purpose of the amendment is to avoid the Liberals sharing with the Conservatives the responsibility for turning out the Government on an issue which the Liberals regard with greater disfavor than the Russian Treaty.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—The House of Lords today passed the first reading of the Irish Bill and adjourned until October 7.

The House of Commons has adjourned until October 8.

Suicide Verdict In Rowett Inquest

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—The verdict at the inquest on Mr. J. Q. Rowett, who was found hanged in his residence, was one of suicide.

KING HUSSEIN ABDICATES IN MOSLEM FIGHT

Ruler Of Hedjaz Gives Up Throne Following Appeal

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—King Hussein of Hedjaz has abdicated.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—The news of King Hussein's abdication was preceded by a message from Reuter's correspondent at Jeddah stating that a committee of the leading inhabitants of Jeddah and Mecca had demanded dissolution of the Mashimite Government headed by King Hussein and the succession of a temporary Government for the protection of the country appointed by the people of Hedjaz, who were ready to conform with the orders of the whole Moslem world. They declared that they did not wish to fight anyone and appealed to the world to stop the present hostilities.

ZAGHLUL PASHA ENDS SESSIONS WITH MACDONALD

Decision Of Egyptian Premier To Return To Cairo Is Announced

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—The conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, have concluded. Zaghlul Pasha will depart for home shortly.

The early conclusion of the negotiations, coupled with Zaghlul Pasha's intention to depart a week earlier than was originally anticipated, has created an impression that the conference did not advance beyond the stage of generalities. Both sides are most reticent and decline to state whether the cryptic official announcement of the conclusion of the conference implied a rupture but it is understood that Zaghlul Pasha's silence is partly due to the uncertainty of the British political situation.

LEADERS OF CHIHLI ARMY NEAR JEHOL ARE DEPOSED

Deprived Of Office By Peking Mandate

CHIHLI RETREATS

Capture Of Chihfeng Is Reported In Mukden

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 4.—A Presidential mandate dated October 3 deprives Liu Fu-yu, Tupan of Military Affairs of Jehol and concurrently commander of the 26th Brigade attached to the 13th Chihli Division and commander-in-chief of the troops at the front of the Second Chihli Army, of all his offices and also deprives Chung Han-chih, Pacification Commissioner of Chaoyang and concurrently Vice-Commissioner of the troops at the front of the Second Chihli Army, of his posts.

The reason for the above deprivation is unknown as yet but the step taken by the Government is quite noteworthy in view of the situation that has been created of late in the district of Chaoyang and Jehol.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—As previously reported, General Wang Chang-pin, accompanied by more than 20 staff officers and adjutants as well as by upward of 100 bodyguards, left here this morning at 7.40 o'clock for Jehol in 30 motor-cars. Marshal Wu Pei-fu had General Hsieh Ching-yun, Commander-in-Chief of Gendarmerie, accompany General Wang Cheng-pin in order to console the troops at the fronts. It is reported that the main object of General Wang's visit to Jehol is either to inspect the front-line or to take command of both the Second and Third Chihli Armies.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 3.—It is reliably reported that the 23rd, 9th, 13th Divisions and 4th Mixed Brigade of the Chihli troops have been concentrated in the sector of Hsifengkow and that heavy fighting is expected momentarily there.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 3.—The Tsingtao Steam Navigation Company has been ordered by the Peking Government to charter three steamers and to get them ready so that they may be used at any moment for the transportation of troops. In this connection, it is inferred that the Peking authorities intend to transport the Chihli troops, perhaps, the 26th Division, to Newchwang by these steamers.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Mukden, Oct. 3.—It is reported here that the Fengtien Army has occupied Chihfeng and that the Chihli forces are retiring to Jehol.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 3.—A special despatch from Shanhaikwan re-

(Continued on Page 8)

SOVIET TO RAISE FLAG TODAY AT CONSULATE HERE

Local Ceremonies To Coincide With Similar Rites in Peking

The Red Flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be raised over the former Czarist Consulate, No. 1 Whangpoo Road, at ceremonies which are to take place at noon today.

The Municipal Band has been engaged to render appropriate music for the occasion.

The flag-raising at the Soviet Consulate-General here coincides with that at the Soviet Embassy in Peking where similar ceremonies will be held at noon.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—The Soviet Embassy, which has established itself in the former Russian Legation, has decided to perform on Sunday next at 11.30 a.m. the ceremony of hoisting the Soviet flag over the Embassy building. A large number of invitations have been issued.

Kiangsu Soldiery Levies Heavily On Huchow Folk

(China Press Correspondence)

Huchow, Chekiang, Sept. 30.—Huchow is again laboring under considerable excitement due to rumors that there has been fighting at Kashing between the forces of General Lu Yung-hsiang and some of the Kiangsu and Anhwei troops who have just passed through here, and that the Anhwei troops have been driven back. Should they retreat and leave the field of battle entirely, it is believed they will come to Huchow again and loot it even worse than the Chekiang troops did some ten days ago. During the last few days, it is reported that more than thirty thousand soldiers belonging to Kiangsu and Anhwei, mostly the latter, have passed through Huchow enroute to Kashing. Practically all these soldiers travelled by foot as there are no boats in this part of the country. All boats and launches have been taken by the troops of General Chen Yao-san in his recent change of positions from west of Taihu Lake to the Shanghai sector. These soldiers arriving in Huchow by foot from long distances were tired, and hungry, and ready to make trouble if their every wish and desire were not satisfied.

The Chamber of Commerce was informed by wire of their coming, and had to send out a delegation to meet them. This means that quarters had to be provided for them while in Huchow, much food had to be prepared, and in many cases money was wanted. Not just one group had to be met, but every group, and provisions had to be made for them. One small troop of cavalry from Soochow numbering less than two hundred men, was not properly welcomed and provided for, due to a lack of knowledge of their coming, and they became quite indignant. They rode directly to the Chamber of Commerce and the leader banged the table with his fist and demanded an explanation of the chairman as to why they were not properly received. Of course, after such a display of indignation they were looked after with all the courtesy and attention given to a favorite guest. They were quartered in the Girl's Normal School, given rice, hogs etc., and placated in every way possible. And just such treatment was expected by all of the more than thirty thousand who passed through.

UNWELCOME GUESTS

Their stay though of short duration was entirely too long. They demanded everything of the people. The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was held a virtual prisoner in the Chamber of Commerce building for three or four days, so the officers and soldiers could treat with him. They made demands of all kinds on him and he had to respond. One time he was demanded to send immediately six chairs with four bearers each to a distance of about twenty miles to meet some officers. Troops arriving demanded that quarters be prepared, that so much rice be ready for them, that candles be provided, that blankets and quilts be secured for the soldiers, that the shops be kept open so the soldiers could get supplies, that five hundred dollars be prepared as a loan for a certain officer, and six hundred dollars for another; that boats be provided, which could not be secured, and all kinds of unreasonable demands. These demands were all met as far as possible, for do not the people know that the soldiers get what they demand, and that the best way to get out of a bad scrape with him is to buy him off? But the demands became so unreasonable and impossible, that the chairman watching his chance made his escape and hid out for two or three days until the troops had practically all left. He then came out to help get the situation in hand again.

HEAVY THIEVERY

Many of the people in the city have suffered many losses by theft and the deliberate robbing of

(Continued on Page 9)

Watchful Waiting

ZANNI IS HALTED BY BAD WEATHER; TO LEAVE TODAY

Argentinian Aviator To Try To Get Off For Japan This Morning

Yesterday's bad weather forced Major Pedro L. Zanni, Argentinian aviator to postpone his scheduled flight from Shanghai to Kagoshima, Japan, the next leg in his attempt to encircle the globe by air. Weather permitting, Major Zanni will leave Black Point, where his plane, the Provincia de Buenos Aires, is moored, this morning with Kagoshima as his objective.

A personal inspection of his plane convinced Major Zanni that everything was in readiness. Necessary repairs were completed late Friday by Signor Felipe C. Beltrame, Major Zanni's mechanic, and it was hoped that the flight might be resumed yesterday morning. With incessant rain yesterday morning, however, any attempt at flight was impossible, and, regretfully, because he is anxious to proceed with as little delay as possible, Major Zanni was forced to call off the attempt for the day.

If weather conditions are favorable this morning, Major Zanni and Signor Beltrame, accompanied by the official party, will leave the Customs jetty at 6:30 o'clock this morning for Black Point. This would fix the time of departure from Black Point at about 8 o'clock.

Major Zanni spent the greater part of yesterday resting in his rooms at the Astor House.

GREAT DAMAGE RESULTS FROM RAINS IN INDIA

Railway Traffic Dislocated; Many Passengers Are Left Stranded

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, Oct. 3.—The rains have now ceased. The damage to villages and crops is enormous. Hundreds of railway passengers are stranded. Communication has been severed between Simla and Mussoorie and in the Dun Valley. Railway traffic is dislocated on the Oudh Rokilhand, North Western and Simla-Kalka Railways, while all the hill roads in the vicinity of Simla, Mussoorie and Mainital are blocked.

Kiangsu Offensive, Long Imminent Near Huangtu, Is Slowed Up By Rains

Local Attack At Fangtai Village, But Apparently Elements Squelch Plans For General Drive; Considerable Activity Reported At Sungkiang

BY TALBOT PATRICK

Nanziang, Oct. 4.—The recent rain seems to have slowed up and then stopped a heavy Kiangsu offensive which had been impending in this sector and which made a false start last night by a local attack in the vicinity of Fangtai village a couple of miles northwest of Huangtu station.

Acquaintances from Sungkiang whom I saw in Shanghai just before leaving for Nanziang reported that the Fukien troops made another attempt to cross bridge 31 and suffered many casualties from machine gun fire. They reported firing all night and through the early morning from the bridge down to and for a short distance along the main body of the Whangpoo.

The Sungkiang reports were that there was no fighting in the sector immediately north of the railway line, but statements in this section indicate that there was heavy firing during the night somewhere in the vicinity of or this side of Chingpu. A south wind was blowing through the night, so that the sound of rifle, machine and field gun fire was clearly heard, although it was known to be farther away than Huangtu village on Soochow Creek.

DAMP MARTIAL ARDOR

Meanwhile the heavy Kiangsu offensive is expected here as soon as the weather dries off. Ten thousand troops are reported massed for a major attack on a narrow sector north of the railway line and it is declared that field guns to support the advance by a Chinese barrage have been drawn even from Liuho.

An unusually accurate source of information states that since I was last in this sector 4,500 Kiangsu troops, Shantung men like the majority of those they are fighting, offered to change arm bands and become active members of the Chekiang army. The offer was made by emissaries chosen from the three regiments concerned.

My informant stated that the offer was flatly refused, although he could or would not give me the cause of the refusal. It is possible, however, that the Chekiang generals have a "down" on enlarging their forces in this way, as a number of spies are declared to have come across with previous smaller groups of would-be recruits and to have caused a great deal of trouble behind the lines.

I also learn that when General Chih Hsieh-yuan left Quinsan to remove his headquarters several days ago to Soochow he was forced to make the trip by launch because the railway line had been either broken or blocked.

NO IDLE SOLDIERS

In preparation for the expected offensives, the Chekiang back lines have been combed of the odds-and-ends of stray men who had strayed back in one way or another. A number were sent up from the Shanghai North station, where they had been living in empty freight cars. The vicinity of the Arsenal has been stripped of men, though I could not learn whether they had been sent to the Sungkiang or Nanziang section.

Lightly wounded men and others discharged from hospital are understood to be employed as workmen, etc., at Lunghua and the Arsenal if their wounds are such as to preclude them from remaining in or rejoining the fighting forces.

Not only several more motor cars but five motorcycles have been added to the road equipment between Nanziang station and the village and beyond to Malu. Like some of the first cars sent up, the civilian not armored car types, the motorcycles look as if they had been rescued from some dump heap and sold to a purchasing agent with an eye for plenty of squeeze. So far, I have not seen any of them ridden, though I look forward to seeing some of our baggy-trousered acquaintances so mounted with mingled amusement and apprehension.

Fortune has favored my past estimates as to when to hop from one front to the other but the future looms with a threat of being in the wrong place at the wrong time, of not hearing a rifle shot at Huangtu while Sungkiang is a scene of carnage, or vice versa. Still, one gives thanks for the past, most heartily including a freight car half full of summer uniforms exchanged for heavy ones, spare intrenching tools and soldiers whose high cheek bones and curved faces looked more irregular than ever in the flickering light of the one candle which lit our belated way back from Sungkiang to Shanghai hours after the last of the two daily passenger trains had disgorged its jumble of refugees and baggage in the luxurious North Station.

MAJOR ACTION DEVELOPS IN SUNGKIANG; FIGHTING ELSEWHERE IS SPORADIC

Casualties Run To Four Figures On Both Sides In Two-Day Engagement In Western Theater; Chekiang Line Stretches Into Sea To Cut Off Overland Penetration; Chinese Bankers Warned Not To Support Peking

A major operation, which outranks all the fighting yet stated in the Kiangsu-Chekiang war, is being developed on the Sungkiang front. While all the other sectors saw but sporadic action, firing in this region increased in intensity yesterday, both sides massing heavy forces to solidify their battle lines.

More than 10,000 Fukien and Kiangsu troops are concentrated at Shihhutang and the villages known as Kingshan, Chengyeu, Sungyin and Tanlanmiao, located in the south of Shungkiang and on the opposite side of the Whangpoo. The Chekiang forces, 7,000 strong, are distributed in Sunkiang, Minghong and Tatsangking, which later town forms the check to prevent the invaders from crossing the Huangpu River.

The heavy artillery and machine gun fire yesterday and Friday was staged at Bridge number 31 and Chuching, both of which were heavily mined. Casualties on both sides ran into four figures for the two days of combat. Yesterday morning, fighting spread to a town named Mishihtu, about four li south of Sungkiang. As a result, the Chekiang battle line was extended from Sungkiang to the sea at Kingshanwei in order to stop any possible overland penetration.

On the Kiating-Liuho sectors, the tranquillity remains unbroken. Only in Huangtu at dawn yesterday, a handful of "dare-death" Kiangsu men assaulted with hand grenades. They were repelled, according to Lunghua headquarters, more than a dozen of them being taken prisoners.

The Kiangsu headquarters has admitted its removal from Quinsan to Soochow, according to the Kuo Wen News Agency. The reason given out by the headquarters, the agency said, was to enable the Kiangsu commander-in-chief to have better control over the battle line between Sungkiang, Huangtu, Kiating and Liuho, because the former headquarters was inclined to be more attentive to the needs of Huangtu and Kiating on account of geographical reasons.

MUTINY REPORT

The special correspondent for the same agency confirms the report of the mutiny of the 74th regiment of Yang Chun-pu's 19th division at Pingwan, the execution of the captain, Chow Yung-hui and the final dispersing of the stragglers in the neighborhood of Wusih.

Today being the first anniversary of the election of Tsao Kun as president, the Kiangsu branch of the Kuomintang Party will circularise the country with the following manifesto:

"The election of the "traitor" Tsao Kun through bribery was illegal and detrimental to the nation. The present war was caused by this act of treason. On the occasion of the first anniversary of this humilitation, we trust that the people of the Republic will rise to the call of suppressing this arch-criminal and vindicate ourselves as a people worthy of our civilisation."

General Pan Kuo-kan, commander of the first division of Chekiang troops who had withdrawn from the Fukien border to Ningpo, held many interviews with Chekiang leaders yesterday. Among the guests he received at his quarters yesterday were Ex-Governor Chiang Tseng-kwei, Ex-Governor Chu Yin-kwan, Speaker Chu Fu-cheng of Chekiang and Mr. Chiang Ping-ling, the revolutionary leader.

Under date of Oct. 3, Generals Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang issued a joint manifesto addressed to the Chinese bankers, urging them not to lend any money to Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu and saying that loans contracted by them with the Peking Government after the outbreak of the war on September 3 would not be recognised by them.

ROAD REPAIRS

General Ho Feng-lin yesterday ordered Hsu Chien-ching, director of the North Shanghai Public Works to repair immediately the Woosung Military Road and the Liuho Road as a result of the heavy rain during the last few days.

On behalf of the Chekiang military authorities, the Nantao Constabulary yesterday purchased a large number of bamboo poles from firms in Nantao and shipped them to the Sungkiang front. These are to be used for the construction of rafts to cross creeks.

The Sin Wan Pao confirms the report of mutinies among the Kiangsu troops in Liyang three days ago. Two battalions belonging to General Yang Chung-pu's 19th division revolted at Liyang

KIANGSU MUST GAIN VICTORY, SAYS OFFICIAL

Force Of Numbers Must Win In Long Run On Provincial War, He Says

Just how long it will take this man doesn't know, but of the final result of the war in this section there can be no question, says a high official from the Kiangsu side of the provincial war in the Shanghai area who was in Shanghai yesterday. This man, who desires for obvious reasons, not to have his name used is of the inner councils of Kiangsu and within the last ten days has been all over the front lines from Liuho to west of Huangtu where the Kiangsu lines cross the upper reaches of the Whangpoo River.

"How can the end be otherwise than a Kiangsu victory," this man asks, "when Kiangsu has a total of 57,000 men on its side and the circle about General Lu is day by day being tightened? When General Lu retired from Hangchow to Shanghai he claimed to have 35,000 men in this area. Certainly this number has been decreased in the recent fighting. Therefore there can be little question of the ultimate victory. The only question is that of time. How long it will require we can't say. We hope it will be short in order so that the suspense which is getting on everybody's nerves in Shanghai will be ended, but General Lu has announced his intention to fight to the bitter end. Therefore we have nothing to do but carry on with the encircling movement.

KIANGSU'S FORCES

The disposition of the Kiangsu forces from the standpoint of number is somewhat like this according to the information of our given to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday afternoon:

Around Liuho there are 12,000 troops and 2,000 marines.

At Kiating there are 3.000 troops.

Between Kiating and Huangtu and including the line driven into Chekiang territory by Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan there are approximately 16,000 troops, including men brought down from Honan and Shantung.

On the west of the railroad between Huangtu and Soochow Creek there are 4,000 troops.

General Sun Chuan-fang on the sector at Sungkiang has approximately 8,000 troops, including Fukienese and Chekiang soldiers.

Behind the lines under Bei Pao-san on the upper reaches of the Whangpoo River are approximately 12,000 troops.

This briefly is the Kiangsu side of the story and the explanation of this official's optimism regarding the ending of the war in this part of China in a victory for Kiangsu.

As to the fight in the North, our informant is of the opinion that nothing further than skirmishing for position has taken place. He is of opinion that the victories reported for General Chang Tso-lin's armies are unimportant and that it may be General Wu's tactics to draw General Chang down into Chihli away from his base of supplies in order that a hard blow may be delivered that will annihilate him in pretty much the same fashion that he was eliminated two years ago.

As to the possibility of bringing about final peace by ne-

(Continued on Page 2)

and fled in the direction of Wusih and Changchow. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, consequently was blocked for some time. An encircling movement conducted by the loyal troops was effective and the mutinied forces were disarmed at Taiyang.

The American Red Cross will send a delegation this morning to inspect the Emergency Hospitals established by the Chinese Red Cross for the wounded. The representatives will meet officers of the Chinese Red Cross at 26 Kiukiang at 9:30 o'clock and the party will then proceed to the 12 hospitals which are taking care of the stricken in Shanghai and vicinity.

TACHANG REFUGEES

Changchow, Sept. 29.—Rev. Warren Stuart and Rev. Walter H. Hearn, working under the American Red Cross in bringing helpless women and children from the war zone reached here Friday night. They met with the leader of the local Chinese Red Cross Saturday morning and asked them to take care of a number of such refugees. They agreed to provide for 200 as the first instalment and Rev. E. L. Sanford and Rev. Hollis Smith left at noon today with a launch to bring the first consignment of refugees from Tachang.

EX-OFFICIALS OF RAIL LINE ARE ARRESTED

Chinese Eastern Taken Over By Chang Tso-lin And Soviet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 4.—According to a foreign official report four of the directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, appointed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, namely, Yuan Ching-kai, Fan Chi-puan, Lu Chin, and Lu Yuan-kuan arrived in Harbin on October 2, and conferred with the Soviet directors on the following day. As a result of the decision reached at this meeting, M. Ostroumoff, the General Manager of the Railway, and M. Gondatti, Chief of the Pensions Department, and also one Russian director, were dismissed. The Chinese local authorities subsequently arrested M. Ostroumoff and M. Gandatti on charges of alleged embezzlement.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, Oct. 4.—On September 29 the Consular Corps removed the seals from the archives of the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

On October 3, a committee composed of Chinese and Soviet officials took over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, dismissing the former administration.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Peking, Oct. 4.—The foreign legations here are in receipt of a report from Harbin that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has appointed a new board of directors for the Chinese Eastern Railway, acting in conjunction with the Soviet officials, and that the combined board has taken over the management of the railway on Friday. It is reported that one Russian director has been ousted and that the new board has caused the arrest an imprisonment of M. Ostroumoff, general manager of the railway, and M. Gondatti, chief of the pensions department, on charges of embezzlement.

The French Legation today sent a note of warning to the Waichiaopu that France's interests in the Chinese Eastern must be protected in spite of the agreement between Moscow and Mukden.

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'GYMN' CLASSES ARE PLANNED BY FOREIGN Y.W.C.A.

Applications Are Invited For Courses To Be Given In Navy Y

Applications for a proposed gymnasium class and swimming course are being received by the Foreign Young Women's Christian Association Committee, 19 Yuen Ming Road, the suggestion having been made that now that the summer sports are over such courses should find a considerable appeal among foreign young women in Shanghai. Miss Priscilla Coe has consented to act as instructor in both courses, and the equipment of the Navy Y.M.C.A., including the splendid swimming pool will be available.

The "gym" and swimming classes should have a special appeal to calory fans in Shanghai, for Miss Coe has agreed to supplement the courses with advice and suggestions on how to get fat or thin. All persons interested in getting a figure, or keeping one, should not fail to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity for Miss Coe's suggestions on diet and home exercises are bound to be helpful.

A tentative schedule has been suggested as follows: Gymnasium, Tuesdays at 5:30 p.m., October 14 to December 16, at the Navy Y.M.C.A., ten lessons, cost $4.00. Swimming, Mondays and Thursdays at 5:30 p.m., October 27 to December 18, Navy Y.M.C.A. swimming pool, sixteen swims, cost to association members $8.00, to non-members $10.00.

The definite organisation of these classes will depend upon the demands of the navy, especially during the uncertainty of war. It will be necessary for the Navy Y.M.C.A. to reserve the privilege of cancelling any evenings if sailors are in port. Evenings thus cancelled will be made up to the class.

The Foreign Young Women's Christian Association committee is also endeavoring to ascertain if any young women would care to join a French class, and if any are interested in golf instruction, as a teacher can be obtained. Basketball and a hiking club are also proposed for the winter months.

The usual musical teas will be resumed in October, definite announcement regarding them to be made later.

Kiangsu Must Gain Victory Says Official

(Continued from Page 1)

gotiation in this area, the Kiangsu man quoted above, is not so certain. He believes that if the war progresses as it has in the last few weeks and the lines of General Lu are still further pressed toward Shanghai, that the time may be reached when Kiangsu will ask the Consular Body here to mediate and stop any possible further fighting which might endanger the peace of Shanghai. General Chi Hsieh-yuan does not want to disturb [illegible] this can be prevented and he sees no reason for doing this. To put it another way General Chi does not want to be placed in position where he has to train his guns in the direction of Shanghai. When this time comes, General Chi believes that the Consular Body will then be justified in making a proposal to General Lu to leave peacefully. Complete amnesty will be offered to all of the troops under Generals Lu and Ho in this area if they will peacefully lay down their arms. There is no animosity against them. They have given a good account of themselves and have shown that they are good fighters. But what is the use of keeping up the bloodshed in this area when the final result is so certain, asked this man again on concluding the interview.

Japanese Women Entering Canada

(Reuter's Service)

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The immigration officials state that the entry of Japanese women into Canada appears to be increasing, as they had entered at the rate of 330 in the present fiscal year as compared with 233 last year.

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15 NANKING ROAD

Kiangsu Soldiery Levies Heavily On Huchow Folk

these soldiers during the last few days. Many of the soldiers purchase articles in the stores, pay a part of the price and carry the goods away. To remonstrate with them merely brings curses and abuse from them. If it begins to rain the soldiers "borrow" an umbrella from the first passerby who has one. They go into a home and borrow or insist on the owner giving them anything in sight which they desire. Often they deliberately open trunks, and take out such things as they want.

One officer went to one of the elderly gentry in the city and with a cocked pistol in his hand desired the "loan" of $1,500, which was paid over. A little later another officer also paid the man a like call and succeeded in "borrowing" $1,500 more. Many of the people have been forced to make smaller "loans" to the soldiers.

Shoes and clothing have been taken from the people without the slightest hesitation in large quantities. A soldier seeing a pair of shoes he likes, although being worn by another man, makes him trade shoes on the spot. If he happens to need a handkerchief or towel, he takes the first one he sees whether it be from a home, shop, woman or child. When he is hungry he often eats what he can find wherever he is and goes off without paying for it. And yet the shops are practically all open, and large red flags bearing the words "welcome" floating from every front. They have been ordered to open and stay open, and although most of the troops are gone, the people are afraid to close.

Former Official Of Newfoundland Held On Larceny Charge

(Reuter's Service)

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 3.—At the conclusion of the magisterial inquiry into the criminal charges against ex-Premier Squires the magistrate announced that there was sufficient prima facie evidence to justify him committing Sir Richard Squires for trial at the Supremt Court.

Sir Richard Squires reiterated his absolute denial of any complicity in the matter.

Not: Sir Richard Squires was arrested last April on a charge of the larceny of $20,000; similar charges were brought against other ex-ministers of Newfoundland.

Look for the Covered Wagon

Davis Pleads For Disarmament Meet

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Oct. 3.—In a speech at Madison Square Garden, Mr. J. W. Davis, the Democratic Presidential nominee, evoked enthusiastic cheers when he declared "I am for disarmament: if I become President of the United States, and a disarmament conference meets, America will be there."

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FORCE IS SENT BY CHEKIANG TO GUARD MINGHONG

Kiangsu Attack Anticipated On Town On Shores Of Whangpoo

BY D. J. LEWIS

Lootien, Oct. 4.—Minghong, the little town on the Whangpoo recently made famous as an amusement place for Shanghai searchers for excitement and recreation and connected with Shanghai by a first-class motor road connecting with the French Concession may be the next scene of fighting in this area. This information was given me by the military command at Lootien tonight, for more than a thousand troops were transferred from the Liuho sector this afternoon to Minghong.

Whether this means that General Lu is planning finally to withdraw his lines from Sungkiang to Minghong in order that he can use the Minghong Road as he has been using the Liuho road or whether he is afraid of an attack by Chekiang and Fukien troops brought to Minghong on boats on the Whangpoo is not known, but that something unusual is expected at Minghong is certain because of the transfer of troops and also of munitions from the Liuho sector.

I arrived at Lootien at 2:20 this afternoon but the ban against correspondents still holds good on this front and I was unable to proceed any farther. The Chekiang forces however must have things well in hand as the reserve force held at Lootien estimated to number approximately 1,000 men moved late this afternoon upon receipt of urgent orders from Lunghwa to Minghong by motor trucks.

From information received at Lootien no fighting is in progress on the Liuho sector today.

The fire reported recently at Lootien destroyed only one shop and dwelling on the main street. No lives were lost. The authorities state it was set on fire by individuals in the employ of the Kiangsu forces. Strict precautions are now being taken to prevent the free movement of similar groups of Kiangsu mercenaries. It is claimed that the Kiangsu 6th Brigade, the crack unit of Tuchun Chi which has been engaged on the Liuho sector, has been completely wiped out, the few remaining troops of this unit being absorbed in other Kiangsu units.

Union Church Will Open Social Program At Informal Concert

The Union Church Literary and Social Guild is commencing its autumn program on Wednesday with an informal musical and concert which has been arranged by various members of the committee. The session promises to be an interesting one in view of the hard work which has been put in by the committee. Membership tickets may be had from any member of the committee for the sum of $1.00, and they are available for both autumn and spring sessions to the end of March, 1925. Details of the committee and program are as follows:

Officers—President: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. A. Bailey, Rev. J. Darroch, D. Litt, H. Fowler, M.D.; Hon.-Treasurer: Mr. A. Youngson, care of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co.; Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. P. Lansdown, Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road; Lantern Secretary: Mr. J. Ferguson.

Committee: Mrs. Dowie, Mrs. Evan Morgan, Miss Davey, Mr. F. W. Gill, Mr. G. B. Fryer.

Program—Autumn Session, 1924.

October 8—Opening Concert and Social.

October 22—Lecture by R. G. Dowie, Esq., "As others see us." Chairman: H. Fowler, M.D.

November 5—Lecture by Rev. Clifford M. Drury, "Lumbering in the Pacific Northwest." Chairman: Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D.

November 19—Lecture by Dr. J. Darroch, "Characteristics of Chinese Characters." Chairman: H. B. M. Consul-General, J. T. Pratt, C.M.G.

December 3—Lantern Lecture by Mr. Isaac Mason, F.R.G.S., "Life and Travel in Szechuen." Chairman: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

December 17—Musical evening arranged by the Misses Jansen.

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Chihli Leaders At Jehol Deposed

(Continued from Page 1)

ports that the lull that prevailed throughout the 1st instant was again broken by the sound of rifles and field pieces that was started at daybreak of the 2nd from the hilly district outside Shanhaikwan. As 8 a.m. on the 2nd, the Chihli troops stationed in the position at a short distance from the walls of Shanhaikwan also participated in the battle. Very inactive firing continued throughout the day, and the acitivity of aeroplanes of both sides was on this day considerably prevented by the cloudy weather. The Chihli troops, which are now well entrenched in their strong position, appears to have no intention for the present to make any further advance, though they are trying to hold the Fengtien troops in check by the threat of men-of-war. A large number of the Chihli troops are now being daily concentrated at a point some 5 li to the west of Shanhaikwan, while part of the Chihli troops have already advanced into a valley in the mountains west of Shanhaikwan with a view, it is reported, to threatening the Fengtien forces from the above region, where, it is expected, a fierce battle may possibly be staged before long.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—The death of General Pan Shou-shing seems to be authentic and it is decided by the recent military conference at Peking to appoint General Wang Wei-cheng as the successor to General Pan Shou-shing.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—It is reported that the Mukden forces had captured Linyuan in the night of the 30th September.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—Major General Hayashi, the Military Attache to the Japanese Legation to Peking, who has once stated the impossibility of the attack of Peking by the aeroplanes of the Mukden forces, today stated:

forces, had today stated:—

"As the situation develops, attack on Peking by the aeroplanes of the Mukden forces may be considered possible now."

The reason for the possibility is due to the fact that as the position of the flying corps of the Mukden forces has advanced to Suichung from Chinchow as the war has progressed. However, even the Mukden forces would not, it is considered, ignore humanity, and the Japanese residents in Peking should not show any anxiety and the Japanese garrison has already completed all the preparations to guard the Japanese residents with the best of efforts."

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Mukden, October 4.—The capture of Chihfung by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's forces is confirmed.

Linyuan has been captured with much material after several hours of the hardest fighting, with heavy Chihli casualties.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has ordered his Shanhaikuan Army not to advance hastily but carefully to prepare for any attack.

"Rigoletto"

Despite the inclemencies of the weather, and the usual Saturday night counter-attractions, a full house greeted Signor Carpi and his galaxy of operatic singers at the Olympic last evening in their rendition of "Rigoletto," the first master composition of the renouned Verdi.

"Rigoletto" was not the greatest production of Verdi's genius, but its presentation marked the turning point in his career as a composer, and started him upon the highway to greatness. Until 1851 he had labored upon numerous scores, but in each instance just missing universal acclaim. A few had proved dismal failures, and not one had demonstrated real genius. Even "Masnadieri", produced in London in 1847, under royal auspices, in which the incomparable Jenny Lind rendered the part of the heroine, proved a humiliating failure. This heartbeaking experience of the composer, whose prior efforts to achieve had been a series of disappointments must have proved most discouraging, yet, four years later, he burst upon the musical world with an effulgence of glory by the masterful production of "Rigoletto" which captured his native Italy, and carried his fame far over national boundaries to every center of culture in Europe.

This opera was quickly followed by "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata" and upon the richness of these three renowned successes, his eminence as a musical genius rests secure for all time.

The presentation of a masterpiece of this character, doubtless challenged the courage of Signor Carpi, and its rendition rose to the heights of positive genius, and full credit should be extended for a gracious and genuine effort to please and gratify. E. Tiletta, in the character portrayal of the Prince of Mantua, was all that the mind could picture as a Prince, and spontaneous applause greeted his every score. Scamuzzi as Rigoletto fulfilled the part in every particular as was attested by the continuous applause and encores.

Full support was given by the entire cast. Miss Vilocchi as Gilda and Miss Minotti as Maddalena each most charming in portrayal of their respective lines.

As in all of Verdi's operas, the orchestral instrumentation is varied and of full tone, but is always subordinated to the vocal strains.

From ensemble to finale "Rigoletto" was enthusiastically received and today it can be said that Shanghai has really enjoyed grand opera.

Tonight, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

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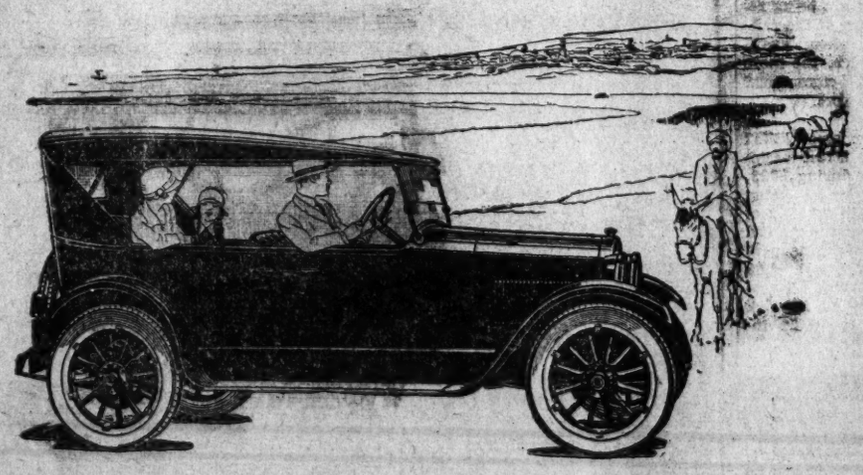

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Fine of $2 gold each were imposed yesterday morning by Mr. N. E. Lurton, in the U. S. Consular Court, for traffic offences on H. M. Saydah, E. I. Basha A. K. Taylor and Mrs. L. Siegman, while for two offences with respect to illegally parking three cars, the Asiatic Motors Inc. was fined $6 gold.

• • •

Judgment was given yesterday morning by Mr. N. E. Lurton, U.S. Commissioner, in favor of Dr. Paul Martin against Mr. A. S. Allan, for Tls. 327.20 for medical services rendered. Mr. V. Macdonald appeared for the plaintiff.

• • •

J. Edwards, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the courtyard of the Hongkew Police Station, was sent to jail yesterday by Mr. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner for ten days. Edwards had gone to the Police Station and asked to be locked up. The request was refused as the police pointed out there was no charge against him. He was ordered out of the station, and on being escorted out assaulted an officer. Edwards then got his way.

• • •

Word has just been received from Dr. Joseph Beech, President of the West China Union University that a class of eight girls has been admitted into the University. This is the first time in history that women have had an opportunity for university education in the Province of Szechuen. Formerly all women wishing a college course had to go to Peking or some other distant city. This is considered a significant happening of the new day in China. Chengtu is far removed from what many call civilisation, but it is offering education to women on a full equality with men.

• • •

The executive committee of the American University will meet on Monday at 12:30 o'clock at the Union Club.

• • •

A movement has been started in Hangchow to reconstruct the Thunder Peak Pagoda, which collapsed on the day when the new Tuli, Sung Chuan-fang, entered the city.

• • •

The first autumn meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Shanghai diocese will meet on Monday, October 13 at the home of Mrs. Nichols at St. John's University.

• • •

The Peking Tramway Company, Limited, with the opening day near, is busy inspecting and fixing up tracks and poles throughout the city so as to avoid inconvenience and troubles in the future. As a precaution, the company is to have a preliminary trial on October 6. Its formal opening day will take place on October 10. The company will invite the public to have "joy rides" throughout the company's lines for three days from October 10 to 12 inclusive.

• • •

No stocks of coal are now available in Tientsin, with the exception of a small reserve of lump coal, which will be sold only to bona fide household consumers, according to information put out by the Kailan Mining Administration. A few carloads are being received from day to day at the railway, and such coal, when available, is being allotted to the more essential public and commercial requirements of the port.

• • •

Forty-two people were killed and 419 injured in street accidents in the F. M. S. during 1923, all but one of the deaths being caused by accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned, and 367 of the injured. In Singapore 22 people were killed and 248 injured, while in Penang 14 people were killed and 90 injured. Malacca had 5 killed and 29 injured.

• • •

Ten million dollars is the share of the war expenses which the province of Chihli has undertaken to raise through the Civil Governor, Wang Chen-ping, who is concurrently second in command of the punitive expedition. According to Chinese reports, a conference in Tientsin resulted in the decision to issue a 5th Provincial Loan for $3,000,000 and raise the balance of $7,000,000 through a military levy on all hsiens. The schedule given in the report places the figure to be raised by a first class hsien at $5,000, second class $3,000, and third class $2,000.

• • •

Credit for the large photo of the Tazang Branch Red Cross Society and for the picture of the tiffin given to M. Pierre Henry at the Great Eastern Hotel which appear on pages 4 and 5 of THE CHINA PRESS Sunday Pictorial today has been inadvertently omitted. Both of these pictures were taken by the Sun Sun Photo Studio.

• • •

In connection with the pictures appearing in the Pictorial Section today of the fall of the Thunder Peak Pagoda at Hangchow, we are requested to state that the Y.M.C.A. at Hangchow is prepared to furnish a set of six of the Pagoda and ruins to those who care for them for $1.

• • •

Rev. W. L. Sanders, Secretary of Religious Education, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China departed last week for a trip in the Province of Giangsi.

• • •

Bishop George R. Grose, of the Methodist Mission, left on the s.s. "Tungchow" yesterday for his new residence in Peking. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grose and two children and his secretary, Mr. Jack Bryan.

• • •

The China Christian Educational Association has made arrangements with the London School of Economics and Political Science whereby students from China make take advantage of special summer courses in the introduction to modern economics and political problems. Among the courses announced by the London School are "Social Developments from 1760," "Some Problems of Modern Industry," "Industrial Psychology and Physiology," "History of Political Ideas from Plato to the Nineteenth Century," "Social Rights and Duties." The extensive library of the School will be available for students and opportunities will be available for debating and so on. The summer term begins on Monday, April 27 and ends on Friday, June 26, 1925. The tuition for the term is £8 8s. to be paid on registration. The School also provides a list of approved boarding houses for the information of students. Bulletins containing complete information may be obtained from the China Christian Educational Association, Missions Building, Shanghai.

• • •

On October 2 The first meeting of the Ningpo Missionary Association since the summer holidays was held at the home of Bishop and Mrs. Molony. The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Henry Hodgkin whose subject was "The Purpose and problems of the National Christian Council". His speech was followed by a brief discussion. Dr. Hodgkin is accompanied by his wife and Miss Dingman who is secretary of the Industrial Commission of the National Christian Council. The party has been in Ningpo for three days holding discussional conference with the Christian workers of the city.

• • •

The China General Omnibus Company will hold a private exhibition of their omnibus fleet of vehicles and garage at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 7 and short trips will be made to demonstrate the cars which soon will be placed in service on the streets of Shanghai. The new garage which is located at 34 Connaught Road is of three-bay galvanised iron construction.

• • •

Miss Dora Yu's Bible classes for refugees announced for this week have been postponed for another week.

• • •

The season of the Italian Grand Opera Co. has been extended five days, and it is now announced that they will include in their list of operas the ever-popular Carmen, The Barber Of Seville, Manon, Mignon, and Lucia Di Lammermoor. The plans for these Operas will open on Monday at Moutries, and judging by the enthusiasm which has greeted their appearances so far the Company should continue to have crowded houses.

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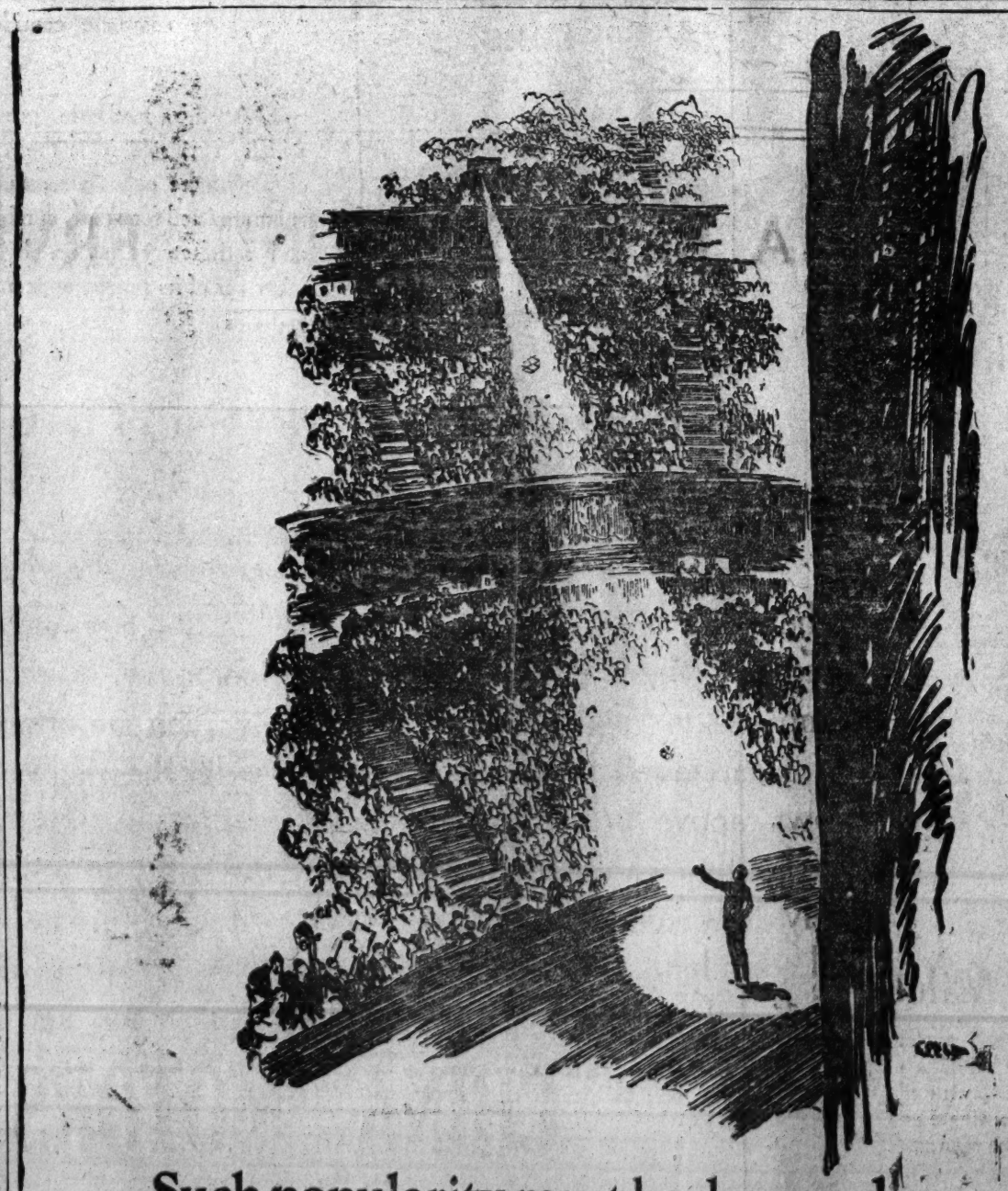

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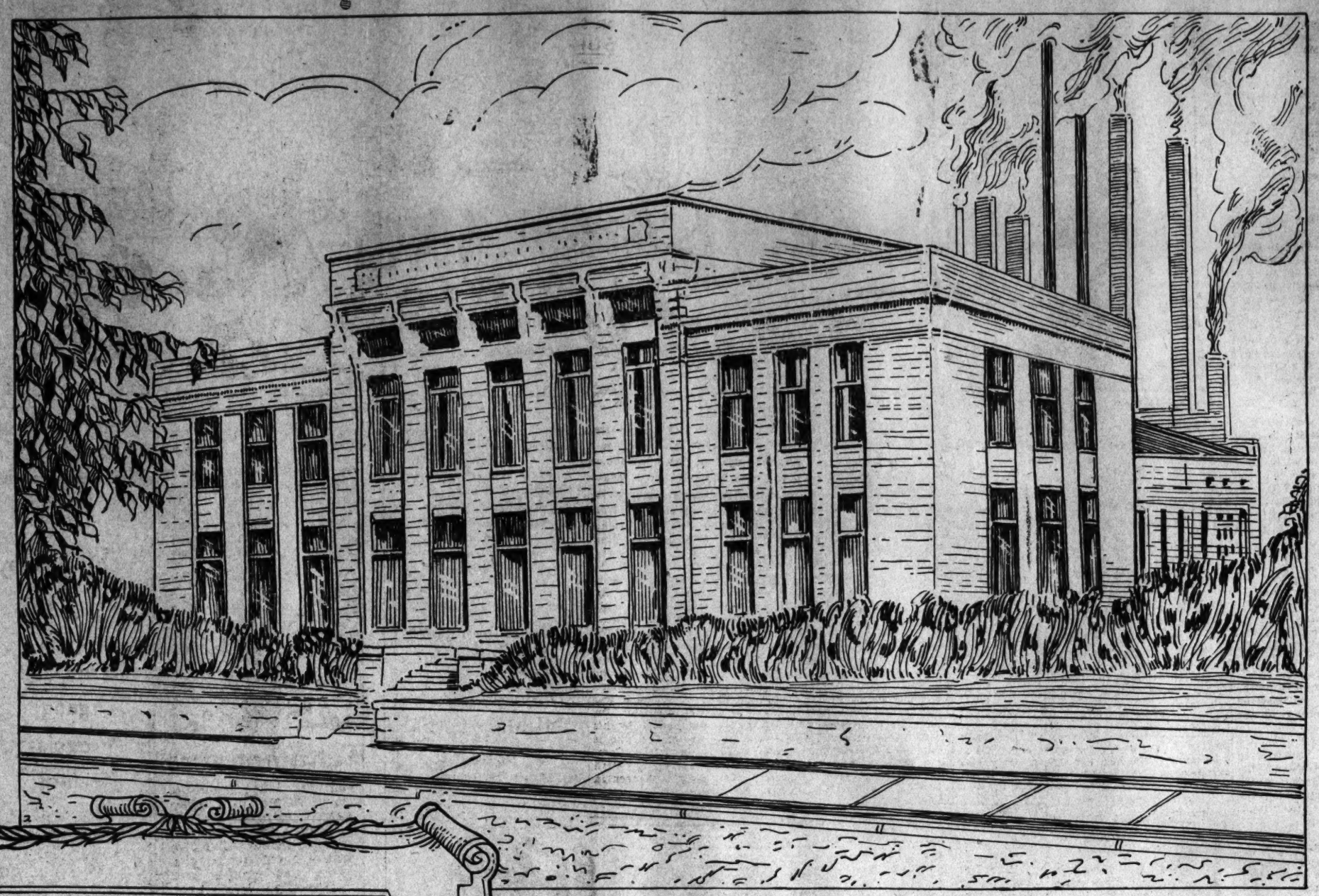

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ASSAULT CHARGE IS DISMISSED IN BRITISH COURT

Schoolmaster Accused By Child Is Acquitted By Magistrate

In the British Police Court here yesterday the charge against W. D. Anderson, a schoolmaster accused of an indecent assault upon a little girl, was dismissed by Magistrate King.

The case was opened in Court a few days ago, a little girl alleging that the accused had put his hand on her in an indecent way. There was no evidence to support her own, however, though there were a couple of other children, her brother and a smaller girl, playing near her at the time. Mr. Anderson told the Court that seemed probable that the little girl, when she told her mother of the incident of his lifting her down from the tree, was probably asked a number of questions and became confused. Either this or her story was purely the result of an over-inventive mind.

Several prominent professional men of Shanghai testified to the high character of the accused.

In summing up the case, Magistrate King pointed out that this was a matter in which actual sentence did not matter very much, as a conviction alone would utterly ruin the defendant, whatever legal punishment might be imposed. The Magistrate had therefore elected to try the case summarily instead of sending the accused to the higher court.

The Court pointed out that the two families were unacquainted, and there was therefore no interior motive. There were discrepancies, however, in the story told by the child making the accusation and the story of another child with her at the time. The accused's story had been a candid and straightforward one, he even making the dangerous admission that he had touched the child, though not in any improper way. Furthermore, his conduct afterwards, in approaching the children twice and speaking to them cheerfully, indicated that he was innocent. The charge, therefore, would be dismissed.

Enforce Martial Law At Chefoo Now

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Chefoo, Oct. 4.—Martial law has been declared here. The Chinese are not allowed to go out of doors after 9:30 p.m.

The food market is short of supplies, there being practically no fish owing to the prohibition of night fishing.

The police raided one bank owing to a report that it was lending money to Chekiang. The raid caused a panic and a run on several banks, one being obliged to close for 24 hours.

Mosquito Plague Hits Mid-West

Chicago, August 24.—Chicago and vicinity is suffering a plague of mosquitoes—billions of them—of a new and most bloodthirsty variety. These predacious insects have made life miserable for attendants at the outer amusement parks, at Ravinia, where summer opera is in progress, and at picnics and outings. Golf links are heavily infested and homes and bedrooms in the suburbs have been invaded by hordes of the pests.

Fond du Lac, Wis, August 24.—The excessively heavy rains of the past few weeks have made this section of Wisconsin a breeding place for mosquitoes and great swarms of the pests have made life miserable for man and beast. Farm work has been halted on land where stagnant water remains. Those farmers who are obliged to work protect their heads and necks with nets.

GIRL DOES NOT RECOGNIZE FATHER.

Four months ago Louise Adams, of Philadelphia, struck her head against a parlor car chair while journeying home from Baltimore. Shortly after that she disappeared. Now she has been found working in a New York newspaper office, under the name of "Jane Johnson." She did not recognize her father, Harry L. Adams, wealthy leather merchant and member of Philadelphia's Union League Club, when he arrived to take her home. She is suffering from aphasia.

Obituary

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 3.—The death is announced of Sir Max Waechter, who was born in Stettin, Germany, in 1837, came to England in 1859 and was naturalised in 1865. He published a pamphlet on the Federation of the States of Europe and personally submitted the scheme to the sovereigns and Governments of Europe for approval and support; and founded the European Unity League. He was High Sheriff of Surrey in 1902. He also founded the Victorian Convalescent Home for Surrey Women, the Princess Mary Memorial Home of Rest and many other charitable institutions.

Home Economics Department, A.W.C., Meets Wednesday

The Home Economics Department of the American Women's Club will have its first meeting of the fall season at 10.30 o'clock next Wednesday morning at the home of Mrs. W. W. Peter, 90 Route Say Zoong. Dr. D. W. Lyon is announced as the speaker. He will talk on "What Does Modern Psychology Contribute to the Problems of the Home", discussing the subject from the phases of dealings with servants and obtaining obedience from children. All members of the department and others interested are invited to attend.

B. W. A. Notes

The Hospital Aid Department of the British Women's Association is reserving Tuesday in each week for the usual work on behalf of Mission Hospitals. It is hoped that all members, who are not taking part in the Red Cross work, will try and come, as heretofore, on Tuesdays.

Brigandage Again Rife In Shantung

Tuli Tseng Orders Suppression In Tungling Circuit

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Peking, Oct. 4.—Tuli Tseng Shih-chi of Shantung reports that brigandage has once more become active in the Tungling circuit. He has ordered the brigade under Hu Yi-ju to withdraw from the Tientsin-Pukow line and start the suppression of the bandits.

A telegram from General Wang Chi-hsiang says that following the receipt of funds from Peking, the division under Hu Ching-yi at Tungchow is proceeding to Jehol. The merchants have also resumed their business after an explanation was made of the transfer.

The impossibility of the Peking-Hankow Railway in continuing its monthly remittance of $400,000 each for the Presidential Office and the Office of Marshal Wu Pei-fu was pointed out by the railway director, Chao Chi-hsien, when he called on Minister of Communications Wu Yu-lin today. Minister Wu has conveyed the views to Tsao and Wu, who have consented to transfer the remittance entirely to the Military Council.

Soviet And Japan Await Instructions

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 3.—At today's meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Conference lasting from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., which was held in the Soviet Embassy, all the pending problems, excepting those about which the Soviet delegate is awaiting instructions from the Moscow Government, were discussed. About the items on which they failed to reach an agreement, the delegates of the two countries agreed to ask their respective Governments for futher instructions.

Tuan Chi-jui And Dr. Sun In Accord

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Oct. 3.—Mr. Hsu Shi-ying, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's representative, and Dr. C. C. Wu recently went to Shaokuan to confer with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and it is reported that they reached a complete understanding. They returned to Canton yesterday. Dr. Sun will remain at Shaokuan for at least another week.

San Marino Men Admitted To U. S.

(Reuter's American Service)

Philadelphai, Oct. 3.—The United States Circuit Court has ordered the admittance of six citizens of the little Republic of San Marino, holding that San Marino is a separate nation from Italy, and the immigration authorities cannot group small nations of Europe as an "Other Europe" and establish a "blanket" "for them."

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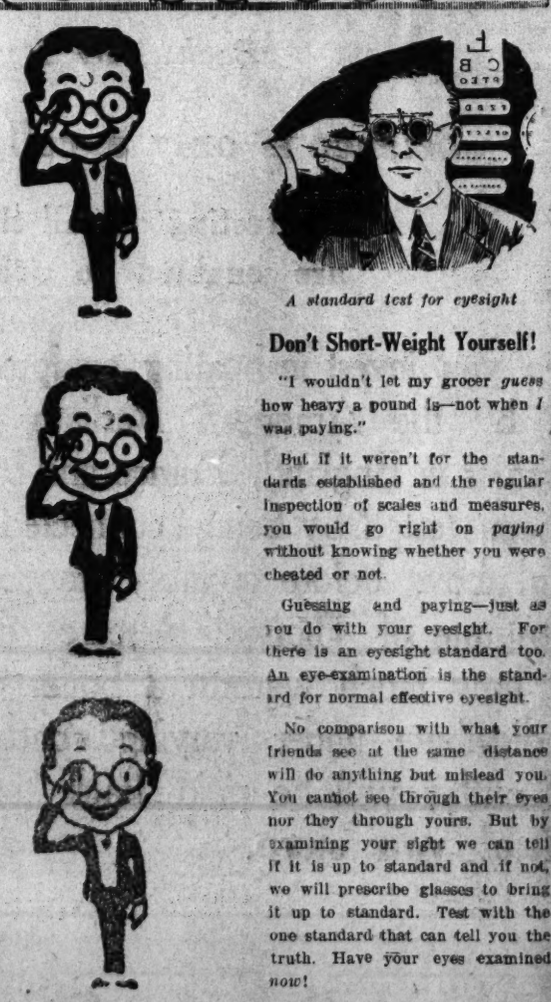

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Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
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68185

Houses Wanted

WANTED to buy, Boarding-house in central location. Reply to Box. No. 1588. THE CHINA PRESS. 70684 O 5

ADULT family of three desire to rent unfurnished residence in French Concession or Western district, with two or three bed chambers each with bath and modern sanitation. With central heating, garage and garden, large enough for tennis preferred. Long lease desired. Apply to Box 1585, THE CHINA PRESS.
70663 O 10

Residential Properties

WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, Tel. C. 8222.
T F 343

Furnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED furnished room, bathroom, with board or kitchen and garage. Write to Box No. 667, THE CHINA PRESS. 70607

FURNISHED room wanted, without board. Perferable Weihaiwei Road district. Apply to Box 659, THE CHINA PRESS.
70630 O 9

Used Cars

FOR Sale, seven passenger Stearns Knight Automobile, with California sedan top, five new tires, owner leaving China. Apply to Box 673, THE CHINA PRESS. or phone West 4540. 70676 O 11

BERLIET Limousine for sale at very moderate price. Has been well looked after and is in first-class condition. A handsome and most comfortable car, complete with bumpers, covers, etc. Apply to Box 1567, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

FORD Roadster, special body, underslung, in good running order. Price Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS.
10208

Shops To Let

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222.
T F 299

TO LET, Shop, 17 Nanking Road Entrance. Rent Tls. 200.00. Apply to Box 1555, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 104

SHOP, to be let in few months. Splendidly located on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10203

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road, For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222.
T. F 297

Houses To Let

FOR Rent, house No. 70 Avenue Du Roi Albert for about 2½ years. Six main rooms, 3 baths, modern sanitation, garden, ample service rooms, verandahs, all screened. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222.
T. F. 355

SMALL and large house with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

Houses To Let

FROM November 1st., modern residence on 14 Edinburgh Road. Six rooms, garden and garage. Every modern conveniences. Apply to The Venus Life Assurance Co. Ltd., 134 Szechuen Road." 70

FOR Rent: From November 1, 1924 for 18 months, tastefully and completely furnished house on Avenue Du Roi Albert. Six main rooms, 3 baths, attic, central heating, modern appointments, tennis court, garage. Ample service rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 822. T F 363

EXCEPTIONALLY Attractive House to let from Nov. 1st. Nine rooms three baths, garage and garden, hardwood floors throughout, newly decorated and painted, near American School, reasonable rental. Apply at 489-A Avenue Joffre or call West 1958 for appointment.
70639 O

TO LET, for immediate occupation, No. 57 Route Mayen, modern detached house, six rooms, two bathrooms, also store room and attic, garage and servants quarters, all modern conveniences. Fittings which add greatly to the attractiveness of this house, will be handed over. Rent Taels 110. House can be viewed any time. Apply before 11th October to Lieut. Colonel Holliday, c/o Messrs. Cecil Holliday & Co., 40 Kiangse Road. 70682 O 7

FOR Rent, furnished house containing three living rooms, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, modern plumbing garage, large ground, situated in French Concession. Possession November 1st, Apply to Box 672, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone West 4540.
70676 O 11

COMPACT house, six rooms, attic, garage and garden, modern sanitation. Apply 124 Yu Yuen Road. 70680 O 5

NICELY Furnished five roomed house enclosed Verandah—Modern sanitary installations—to let from 1st. November—furniture to be taken over at reasonable price —Address 504 Rue Lafayette (corner Avenue Dubail) Tel. West 3162 or Central 2468. 70677 O 10

Nos. 311 and 313 Yu Yuen Road, newly built houses six rooms, bathroom, garage, electric fittings, servants quarters. Apply to Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, 65 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. 70626

406 Avenue Joffre—Unfurnished—Semi detached house to let. Dining room, Draying room—4 bedrooms—4 bathrooms—attic—Kitchen — Pantry — Garage — Modern sanitation.
Apply—FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE—7 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 7081.
70645 O 8

FROM October 1st unfurnished, with only a few fixtures to be taken over, 70 Avenue du Roi Albert, 3 bed rooms, 3 bath-rooms, drawing room, living room, kitchen, servants quarters, and garden. Phone Mark L. Moody, Central 2238. 70562 O 5

FOR Rent. On Route Ferguson, new house now ready, 5 main rooms, modern sanitation, ample service rooms, garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 352

Apartments To Let

TO LET, two rooms and bath, 3 Ezra Road, rental Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1562, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 107

BLACKSTONE Apartments 1331 Rue Lafayette, West 4999. Large and small apartments, every modern convenience, modern plumbing, roof garden, tennis courts, swimming pool, social parlors, telephone connection each apartment, garage. First class caterer in connection. Apply, Peter Johnson, Blackstone Apartments.
T. F. 358.

Lost

SETTER Bitch six months old. Red with white markings. Any information please communicate to 218 Rue Bourgeat. 70096 O 8

Professional

MRS. Bright, present and future readings. Hours 10-12, 2-4, 5-7. Phone Central 6921. Ben Building. 70671

Offices, To Let

TO LET office 3500 sq ft, best central location possession November, 1st, also godown in same building 640 sq ft, Apply to Box 676. THE CHINA PRESS.
70693 O 11

FOR Rent, front office rooms, about 1000 square feet, first floor, near-corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1288, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 338

FOR Rent: Suite of rooms in central district, suitable for offices or for single office and small living flat. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 361

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 360

TO LET, office rooms, ground floor, Kiukiang Road. Apply to Box 1551, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 103

OFFICE to be let on the upper floor of No. 17 Museum Road, from October 1st. Apply to the Spanish Mission, 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
T. F. 357

ONE office room to let, 3 Ezra Road, 5th floor. Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10222

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
3 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double, and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia
61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court

TO LET, one large well furnished room, facing south, with private bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 95 Range Road. 70579

TO LET, furnished newly decorated rooms and apartments, terms moderate, board optional. 310A and 312 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 2855. 10227

TO LET, two large unfurnished rooms with private bathroom (geyser), kitchen (gas range) and verandah, at 618 Rue l'Observatoire. Telephone West 2865. Can be seen at 12-3 and 5-8.
70667 O 7

TO LET, Central district, large furnished room, bathroom attached. With or without board. 19A North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 70672 O 7

TO LET, one large airy room furnished, with verandah, private bath and telephone, 12 Kungping Rd., off Broadway.

TO LET, well furnished room, bathroom attached. Board or without. Apply 25 Young Allen Court opposite Quinsan Garden. Telephone North 3080. 70655 O 5

THE best home cooking in Shanghai. Clean, comfortable single rooms and apartments. Private baths throughout. Unexcelled food. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.
70653 O 15

VACANT, large well furnished bedroom with verandah and private bathroom attached. First class food and attendance 7 Love Lane, Bubbling Well Road.
70608 O 5

TO LET, near Nanking Road, modern building two rooms and bath Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1544, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 102

TO LET, comfortable rooms attached with bathrooms. No. 11 Ward Road, near tram 7, 8, 9.
T. F. S. 18

FOR Rent, one nicely decorated room, unfurnished in private flat, in Oriental Press Building, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Apply Acia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 349

FOR Rent. Residence on Kinchow Road, Eastern District, on eight mow of land, beautiful gardens, tennis courts; additional 6 mow of garden land may be had; 8 main rooms, verandah, service rooms, all screened. A beautiful property, Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222.
T. F. 350

Godowns To Let

GODOWN to let, No. 16-18 Dixwell Road. Apply to Ching Tai Chong Co. 70553 O 5

TO LET, godown space on ground floor. Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Situations Vacant

WANTED an experienced Chinese accountant with good knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Apply to Box No. 677. THE CHINA PRESS. 70694 O 9

ONE Chinese cashier and one clerk. A little cash guarantee required, Apply to 1302 Avenue Road, corner of Hart Road.
70673 O 7

WANTED: Well-educated French woman as governess for a ten-year-old girl. Must be capable of directing her studies. Parisienne preferred. Reply to Box 1586 THE CHINA PRESS.
70665 O 7

WANTED experienced manicurist (Japanese lady preferred), also young assistant with good knowledge of French and English languages (European preferred). Apply to Gaston Parisian Hair dresser, 3.5 R Avenue Joffre.
70657 O 11

WANTED Compradore with knowledge of shipping, import and export business, with suitable cash guarantee. Apply to Box 1527, THE CHINA PRESS.
70605 O 7

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T F 2

WANTED to hire or purchase about 10 or more sound native wooden cargo boats of from 50 to 100 tons capacity. Reply giving hire rates and purchase price to Box No. 1590. THE CHINA PRESS. 70688 O 11

INDUSTRIAL Mission goods for sale at 93 Avenue Du Roi Albert, every morning but Saturday and Sunday until Christmas. We have quantities of lovely new goods come and see. Evening appointment by phone West 4076.
70674 O 10

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

KNITTING wool $2.30 a lb and a free prize up to $50 in value. Ten days only. Best quality double 4 ply finguring. The Wakefield Store, No. 1920 North Szechuen Road. 70631 O 5

Situations Wanted

POSTITION wanted by an European lady as assistant of designer and cutter in Ladies' Dress Saloon. Many years experience. Salary not less than $100.00 from the beginning. Apply to Box No. 675, THE CHINA PRESS. 70692

YOUNG girl, stenotypist (beginner) is open for immediate employment. Will accept any salary to start with. Please address to Box 670, THE CHINA PRESS.
70654 O 7

EXPERT printer and bookbinder desires position as Manager or Foreman in bookbinding and lining establishment. Apply to Box 1582, THE CHINA PRESS.
70660 O 5

A young lady seeks position as steno typist, will accept any salary. Apply to Box 1587, THE CHINA PRESS. 70669 O 7

POSITION wanted, by young lady, with experience in typing and general office work. Would accept position as sales lady. Apply to Box 1584, THE CHINA PRESS.
70661 O 5

WELL educated and experienced Chinese shall be open for engagement as Compradore or Assistant. Reliable security and good references. Apply to Box 1580, THE CHINA PRESS. 70624 O 5

AN intelligent young lady just left school would like position as steno-typist. Apply to Box 1564, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 103

YOUNG girl experienced stenographer, seeks immediate position, will accept low salary. Apply to Box 1552, THE CHINA PRESS.
70431 O 5

YOUTH, just left school, aged 17, matriculated the Hongkong seniors, desires position in any capacity for office work, can obtain testimonial if necessary. Apply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 10226

SCANDINAVIEN, 38 years, wide commercial experiences in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well, seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 10221

Houses For Sale

$2,600 SALE newly painted boarding house, finely furnished, nine rooms, four bathrooms, room for servant, hot, cold water, 1-B Hannen Road, Telephone North 1961. 70683 O 11

Educational

ENGLISH lessons wanted by two young German gentlemen. Please address Box No. 1589, THE CHINA PRESS. 70686 O 5

$25.000 for six private lessons, one hour each of all modern ball room dances, (Avenue Joffre, near tram line) Apply to Box No. 674. THE CHINA PRESS.
70690 O 5

MANY years experience Chinese teacher wishes to give lessons in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialect Easy methods, successful results. Moderate terms and has good references. Apply Mr. Hsu, G235 Mohawk Road. 70689 O 5

PIANO Lessons by experienced teacher, graduate Petrograd Conservatory of musique, at pupils or own home. Would play in orchestra or accompany classical dances. Apply to Box 662, THE CHINA PRESS. 7059[illegible]

Wanted Experienced Lady Teacher in English, preferably American. Apply Chu Sue Girls' School 10 East Peoshing Road Chapel. T. F. [illegible]

Indoor Sports By Tad

WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE STIRS LEAGUE CIRCLES

Does Not Indicate That China Is Quitting Altogether, Is Belief

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Oct. 3.—The withdrawal of the Chinese Delegation from the Chamber last night is much commented upon though it is not believed to imply China's withdrawal from the League.

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Oct. 3.—In a speech in the House of Representatives today on the Geneva compromise, Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, said that unless anything in the Protocol interfered with Australia's rights there was no need for special action.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 3.—The Council of the League of Nations need loday under the chairmanship of M. Paul Hymans (Belgium) the last meeting of the thirtieth sitting. It dealt chiefly with the question of the delimitation of the frontiers of Albany.

It was also decided to accept the offer of the Italian Government regarding the foundation at Rome of an international institute for the unification of droit prive.

Upon the report of M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) an organ has been formed for the purpose of preparing the groundwork for a conference on disarmament.

Albania, Bulgaria, Esthonia, France, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Yougo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia have signed the protocol. The other delegations stated that they would recommend its signature to their respective Governments.

Today the Council of the League of Nations made some practical dispositions in connection with calling a conference for the reduction of armaments to take place in June 1925.

Trouble Averted At Ningpo As Soldiers Are Promised Pay

(China Press Correspondence)

Ningpo, Oct. 3.—Up to the present Ningpo has been fairly undisturbed by the fortunes of war which are centering around Shanghai. However, last Saturday the native population at least was much worried fearing the outbreak of hostilities. These were averted by the military official in charge here, General Pan, going to Hangchow with several sub-officials and securing the promise from the provincial authorities that the Ningpo soldiers would be paid from the provincial treasury. This promise averted what might have been very unpleasant happenings. Now once again we are resting easy with half-bated breath, in the hope that the war will soon be over and business and life in general can go on in their usual channels.

An Interesting Wedding In Weihaiwei

A fashionable wedding of interest to Shanghai was solemnised at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Port Edward, Weihaiwei, on September 24, in which the contracting parties were Mr. Montgomery Reader Harris, M. C., son of the late Mr. Reader Harris, K. C., and Miss Millicent Damaris Turner, daughter of Sir Skinner and Lady Turner of Shanghai. The above photo was taken in the grounds of Government House, Weihaiwei, where the reception was held, by the kindness of the Officer Administering the Government. Front row, left to right:-Rev. C. R. Burnett, Miss F. Craddock (bridesmaid), the bride and bridegroom, Mr. Russell Brown. Second row: Mrs. C. R. Burnett, Mr. F. E. Clark, Lady Turner, Mrs. Russell Brown and Sir Skinner Turner.

Photo by Ah Fong, Weihawei.

Yang Sen Seeks Modern Improvements In Chengtu; To Send Wives To U. S.

(China Press Correspondence)

Chengtu, September 26.—General Yang Sen these days is turning Chengtu "upside down". At Luchow and Chungking he made a name for himself by his public works. In Chengtu he is showing that he must see improvements of some sort put through. Here it is the widening of streets he is attempting.

His aim first of all is to make two long wide thoroughfares, one from the north to the south gate and one from the east to the west gate. He is forcing the land lords to curtail their frontages, remove all projecting stands, walls, door corners, etc. This involves often no little expense to the people, but they have perforce to meet it. Not only this, but each house owner has to advance $1 per foot of his frontage to repave the street.

Perhaps this last expense has caused the most heartburning. In one street they thought it too heavy and requested to be allowed to make their own repairs which would be in accordance with official requirements, but sanction was witheld. The underlings wanted their "pay" and that necessitated a monetary levy.

If the work gets finished, two motor buses are to be bought which will ply for hire. It will then be seen if their earnings will justify the purchase of others.

As the present political situation is not very reassuring, it is questionable if Yang Sen will be able to complete his roads. Another military combination has been formed in Szechuen. It is one more, though the factors in it are different—Chungking against Chengtu. Yang Sen is said to have united with the Civil Governor and his associates against Teng Si-hou, who is in charge at Chungking. If so, Yang has deserted his best friends and it is a pity. We want peace in Szechuen.

The reason, of course, is the common one, though it is said that opium is another. General Teng wants to root out the growth and traffic of this drug entirely and Yang's policy is to levy very high taxes on it, maintaining that this is the best way of putting an end to the opium-smoking. It may be, but Teng's method is the one that appeals to the foreigners. It proved successful before and there is no reason why it should not do so again.

Yang Sen's wives are being taught English. He plans to send several to America, and if their education there is to be successful, the learning of English is the first step.

If Yang would only turn Christian, he would be a power for good. But by his own confession he is not that. He is progressive in many ways, has high ambitions; genuinely wants to leave his mark for good on his province but has not come to the realisation that there is a spiritual Power that must be invoked if righteousness and truth are to spring up in the earth, and that Power is Christianity.

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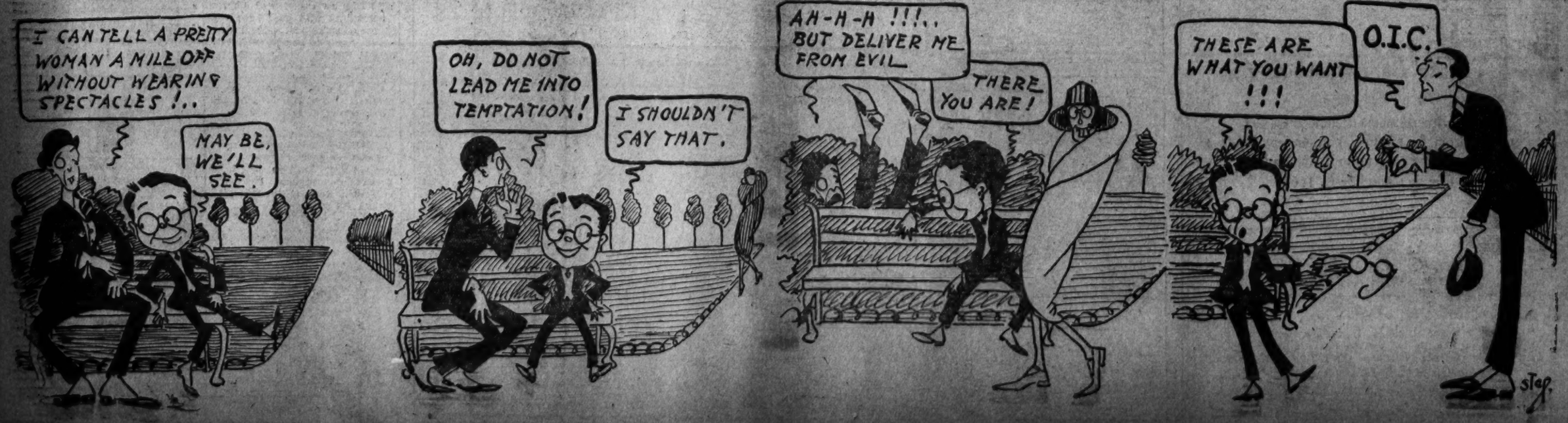

Thrilling Facts About the Fabulous Silver Fox

Modern Romance of the Remarkable New Industry Which Runs Into Countless Thousands, Fed by a Feminine Whim

Magnificent Male Black ("Silver") Fox, Recently Sold for the Tidy Sum of $10,000.

The Eight Black Silver Fox Puppies That Were Born in One Litter at the Famous Patte & Wolff Ranch, Peterboro, Ont.

THIS is the golden romance of the Silvery Fleece.

* * * * * *

A dozen years ago a score of overworked hens were scratching the gravel in the barren yard back of the slab-board house of Angus McTavish near Peterboro, Ontario.

The Cock of the Walk made a tremendous ado over a little worm he had discovered. There was a wild scramble of the individual members of the harem to his side. At the psychological moment he gobbled down the worm, to the disgust, if not the surprise, of his flock.

Very much satisfied with himself, he leaped up on a stump and crew lustily. He was so busy he did not notice the hens scattering, wildly excited.

The last note had scarcely left his throat when a quick blow, delivered by a dark, sinister form by his side, broke his neck and brought his vainglorious career to an untimely end.

"Angus, quick; there's a black fox in the yard," whispered Mrs. McTavish to her husband.

A black fox! A fortune if they could catch it.

There was a wild scramble, a hard chase and they did capture it—alive, and penned it up against the day they could take it into Peterboro and get enough money for the pelt to pay off the mortgage.

Late that evening McTavish was amazed to see another black fox around the pen where the other one was confined. It was a magnificent male, pure black, with a glorious, white-tipped brush. The one in the pen was a female, undoubtedly his mate. And he had come to succor her.

The Silver Fox Pelts on This Rack Are Valued at $180,000.

Foxes are monogamous and extremely loyal.

McTavish tried to catch the male, too, but it escaped. Next morning it was back again. For three days the battle of wits kept up. Then the male fox, apparently unwilling to live without his mate, allowed himself to be captured.

They were rich, fabulously rich. Two black foxes, whose pelts at that time were worth at least $3,000 each!

They delayed their visit to Peterboro, gloating over their wealth. Then Mrs. McTavish discovered a secret. In a short time there might be some little black foxes! That was why the male had been so solicitous of his mate's welfare.

The little black pups came—four of them

A Pedigreed Mother Fox, Whose Get Was Sold for $95,000.

(C) Rosebank Fur Farms, Inc.

—as handsome as their parents. And when the time arrived to go to Peterboro, it was the four pups, but fully matured, that were sacrificed. For a great idea had come to Angus McTavish. He would breed black foxes (the proper name for the silver fox fur of fashion) for the market.

That was how a new industry—silver fox ranching — was started. Last year, in Canada alone, 28,000 silver foxes were bred and sacrificed for their pelts, which brought more than $20,000,000 to their owners. This does not include the 12,000 foxes that the United States produced, for a total valuation of $8,000,000.

Shipment of Forty Crates of Brood Foxes From an Ontario Ranch. These Foxes are Worth Approximately $160,000.

The Black Silver Fox Fur With Which This Ermine Wrap is Trimmed Would Require the Pelts of the Eight Puppies Shown Above, After They Had Grown to Maturity.

It is not merely because Angus McTavish, through force of circumstances, started the first silver fox ranch at Peterboro, that that place became the center of the industry. The foxes seem to thrive there better than at any other place in the world except Labrador and Prince Edward Island.

The breed originated in Labrador. There, in the intense cold, their fur becomes of amazing length and texture. A single pelt has been known to bring as much as $35,000. But for some reason the foxes do not thrive in captivity in Labrador, and the species, hunted from post to pillar because of the great value of their pelts, has almost become extinct there. They do well in Prince Edward Island, where a number of ranches are located.

It was along about 1910 that the black fox broke the neck of the strutting rooster in the back yard of Angus McTavish, near Peterboro, Ontario, and became the indirect cause of the establishment of a new industry. A year later one or two other poor, small farmers in that neighborhood, taking their cue from the canny Scot, started to raise black foxes, too. In the two years that followed some fifty skins were offered for sale, and these were eagerly bought up at fabulous prices.

It's an odd business. It isn't like growing corn or strawberries or oranges. It's more like raising horses or blooded cattle.

Like all wild animals in captivity, foxes are never tamed. They are subdued, to an extent, and accept their new environment. Grudgingly they will even permit those who attend them to fondle them at times; but at other times, particularly in the mating season, they become as wild again as when in their natural state.

If conditions are good, if the foxes are pampered and allowed to live their lives as near their natural state as possible, they thrive amazingly. At ten months old they are full grown and are mated. At a year old they have their first family. In their wild state there are usually four—or upon rare occasion six—puppies to a litter. In captivity four puppies in a litter is considered good. But sometimes, when their surroundings are more nearly like those to which they are accustomed, there will be as many as eight puppies at a time.

This happened early this year at the Patte & Wolff ranch at Chemong, near Peterboro. On the first anniversary of her own birth, the vixen (that's what the mother fox is called) presented her proud husband with eight magnificent babies. The pelts of these puppies alone would be worth $700 each, or $5,600 for the litter.

A Pair of Week-old Pups and Their Proud Breeder.

No animal, wild or human, is better fed than the silver fox during its brief life. Fresh meat, berries, fish and game are given to the foxes—a better fare than the ranch-house employes get. The puppies must have 532 calories a day. Their food, after they are weaned—and very often a common pussy-cat acts as wet-nurse for the baby foxes—consists of lean meats, smelts, herring, liver, yeast-bread, suet, rice, vegetables, rolled oats and eggs.

Some persons think that raising foxes for their pelts is cruel. But it is not nearly as cruel as trapping them while they are living in their wild state. Seldom is the trapped fox killed instantly. Usually it is caught and held fast, in excruciating pain, sometimes for two or three days, until death ends its misery. Meantime its mate and young starved. So that as long as women wear furs—and they'll wear them until eternity unless fashion decrees otherwise—the scientific raising and destruction of foxes is unquestionably the most merciful—and profitable.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

"Lullaby" Is Attraction At Apollo

The management of the Apollo Theater regrets that they were unable to present the "The Lullaby", last Thursday. Postponement was forced by unavoidable delay in shipping the film.

Now, "Lullaby", is due to arrive today and will be shown immediately and the management is of an opinion that a more noble and more sincere presentation has seldom been offered to the public.

"Lullaby" is the story of Tony Pillito, who goes back to Italy from America to claim his bride, Felipa. At the docks on their return is Pistro Martino, Tony's friend. For six months, this married life of Tony and Felipa endures without a flaw. Then one evening Pietro makes unsought advances.

Later, that evening, when she is able to talk to Tony alone, she suggests that they persuade Pietro to live elsewhere. He cannot understand her attitude, and finally tells her that the place is too big for two of them alone. She blushes and whispers to him that soon there will probably be another in the family.

In another part of the city is the home of Judge Marvin, a home haunted by the tragedy of childlessness. Mrs. Marvin, however, finds joy in little Tommy Elliott, son of Thomas Elliott, who lives next door, the judge's best friend since childhood.

It is before Judge Marvin that, months later, Tony is tried for the murder of his friend Pietro. It is the age-old story. Tony sees Pietro attack Felipa and rushes into the room. In the fight which follows he shoots his friend to death.

Tony is charged with the crime; Felipa as an accessory. Judge Marvin is finally forced to pronounce the sentence, murder in the second degree and hanging by the neck until dead for Tony. The two lovers are stricken dumb by the blow. They cling to each other, beg that they be not separated; finally the futility of it all overwhelms them.

While Tony is paying with his life on the gallows, in the hospital of the prison a daughter is born to Felipa whom she calls Antoinette. For the following three years the child lives there in the prison cell with her mother and all the sunshine of Felipa's life is centered about the small golden head.

During these three years, Judge Marvin has won the governorship of the state. He sends little Antoinette to an orphanage; later his wife is so charmed with the child that they adopt her. There Antoinette stays while seventeen years pass—Tommy has grown to young manhood and a pretty romance is growing between them.

Felipa's sentence has expired, she journeys to the orphanage and there is told that Antoinette has been adopted but that it is against the rules to tell her by whom. Felipa pleads wtih the matron, who is obdurate. The matron goes about her business. As soon as she has left the room, Felipa gets down the record book and discovers where her child has been adopted. Marvin! As soon as Felipa has left, the matron discovers what she has done and phones the Marvin home that the mother is on her way. Marvin directs that every gate to the grounds be closed and guarded.

That evening, Antoinette's coming-out party is to be held. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin are perturbed; they feel that they should tell Antoinette, in justice to her, concerning her origin. Mrs. Marvin pleads, however, that they wait till the party is over. Felipa peers through the iron gates and sees her Antoinette dancing and promenading with the handsome Tommy. Tommy again tells Antoinete of his love and pleads for her answer. She begs him to wait. As a car slows down to enter the gate, Felipa clambers on the running board and thus enters the grounds.

Marvin has entered the library. The curtain behind him moves, and Felipa looks in. She snatches up a paper knife which lies on the desk. Marvin knows he is in real danger, but he does not flinch as he says quietly, "But Antoinette is happy here." Felipa slips behind a curtain as Antoinette enters, saying to Marvin "Daddy Jim, I've never asked you about who I really am; but tonight I have to know. Tommy has asked me to marry him." "You love him, child?" he inquires. She replies that she does but that she could never marry him with the prison memories still in her mind. He asks her whether she would refuse to marry Tommy unless she was certain that her family was as clean and fine as his, and she replies that she couldn't go through with it.

Felipa, listening behind the curtains, hears this; the knife which she has been clutching in her hand drops to the floor and she turns sadly toward the window. As she drags herself away from the house, Felipa stumbles over a sleeping dog which attacks her. When Felipa comes to consciouness, she calls Marvin to her and assures him that she understands his viewpoint and that Antoinette must never be told anything about her. But it was Marvin's contriving which, after Tommy and Antoinette were married, arranged that Felipa, in the guise of nurse, should work for them, where in the years to come she was able to sing to the new generation the old lullaby.

At The Theaters

CARLTON THEATER
Starting today's matinee and continuing for the balance of the week, Thomas H. Ince's super-feature comedy, "The Hottentot".

VICTORIA THEATER
Starting tomorrow, until Wednesday, "The Truth", the latest Henry Roussell production; Thursday, Kenneth Harlan in "Temporary Marriage."

APOLLO THEATER
Starting today, "Lullaby", a dramatic story dramatically enacted.

ISIS THEATER
Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, 3, 7 and 9:15 p.m., Enid Bennett in "Her Husband's Friends." Starting Wednesday and continuing for the balance of the week, performances at 3, 7 and 9:15 p.m., Roscoe Arbuckle in "The Round Up".

"Hottentot" Is Offering At Carlton

Starting with today's matinee, Manager Wentworth of the Carlton Theater will present Thomas H. Ince's super-feature comedy "The Hottentot" for the entire week, with daily matinees at 3 o'clock. The picture is an adaption of William Collier's laughable stage success, produced on a very elaborate scale, no expense has been spared to make this production the the best of comedy screen photoplays.

Twenty-one thousand dollars is a reasonable price for a regular laugh in the opinion of Thomas H. Ince, who paid that sum for the screen rights of "The Hottentot."

The picture is even funnier than the stage play of the same name in which Collier scored one of the biggest hits of his career, both in New York and on tour. In addition to the endless laughs there is a steeplechase that makes even the blase fan sit up and take notice.

Douglas MacLean plays the role which Collier created, with equal success. Pretty Madge Bellamy is more winsome than ever as the girl in the case and Raymond Hatton is the third member of an irresistible trio of laugh-producers.

Nearly forty miles of film was used to produce "The Hottentot." Most of the two hundred thousand celluloid feet consumed in the picture was used to take the steeplechase which forms the climax of the story.

The race, which is one of the most exciting ever screened, was so difficult to take, owing to its rapidity of movement, that a whole battery of cameras was used to get the action from a series of different angles. As a result some wonderful pictures have been secured. You get all the thrills of a fast horse race and none of the discomforts of standing in a racing stand on a hot day surrounded by a jam of shrieking fans dancing up and down on your feet and screaming in your ears.

Director Del Andrews worked a month filming the steeplechase. A number of crack polo players and gentlemen riders rode in it as a lark. Several of them were injured in falls at the hurdles, but they all declared that it was worth while to have taken part in such a sporting event.

With its unique combination of sure-fire comedy and powerful drama, "The Hottentot" is certain to win immediate recognition as the biggest comedy drama special of the season.

Enid Bennett And Arbuckle At The Isis

"Her Husband's Friend", a Thomas H. Ince production, adapted from Marjorie Cooke's story, "The Incubus," will be the chief feature at the Isis Theater at the opening of the week. The story is about a neglected wife. The plot is unique and well handled. Enid Bennett as the neglected wife plays an ideal role. The heavy part of the story is relieved with comedy. Both settings and acting are well done.

Roscoe Arbuckle in "The Round-Up" will be the attraction at the Isis from Wednesday until Saturday.

The millions of film patrons who have laughed themselves into various stages of helplessness at the famous Fatty Arbuckle comedies released by Paramount will have a new thrill when the comedy star appears in a legitimate role in

(Continued on Page 11)

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A Photodramatic melody of the Soul that will live forever in your memory
JANE NOVAK
in the greatest histrionic triumph of her entire career
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TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
1. JACK HOLT in "THE TIGER'S CLAW"
2. JACK DEMPSEY in "OFFICER 999"
3. "KIANGSU-CHEKIANG WAR PICTURES"
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
HOOT GIBSON in "HIT AND RUN"
JACK DEMPSEY in "ALL'S WELL ON THE OCEAN"

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 10)

he stellar part of Slim Hoover in The Round Up".

By arrangement with Joseph chenck, the famous comedian was ecured for this engagement and as proved to the satisfaction of verybody concerned that he is not ly able to interpret comedy but lawise dramatic characters with he greatest effect.

Tom Forman wrote the scenario nd also plays the hero in the picure, while Mabel Julienne Scott is he pretty heroine. Irving Cummings, Jane Acker, Eddie Autherold and others appear in the all ar cast.

The photography by Paul Perry s said to be of the finest quality, hile the general tone of the icture is far above the average. hrills, sensational episodes, fights ith Indians and outlaws and imilar western features keep the pectators on the anxious seat while he participation of Rocoe Arbuckle n the story lends an added lustre o the production.

Feature Films Announced By The Victoria

Another special screen production is announced for the Victoria Theater on Monday to Wednesday when the latest Henry Roussell film entitled "The Truth" will be screened. According to the management the patrons of this house are promised a picture that is decidedly worth while.

Henry Roussell, the well known scenario writer and director, has concocted a screen story that at once arrests the interest of the spectators and moves on swiftly with an action that gains momentum as the play unfolds.

The central figure is Daniel Swift played by Maurice Renaud, a wealthy man who has always been able to buy whatever he wanted. He bought a young and pretty wife but is too old to hold her when a younger and stronger man comes along to pay her attention.

The "women in the case" are Mlle Violette Jye, famed on the screen for her remarkably skilful delineations of cultured society women, and Mme. Emmy Lynn who portrays a typical rural wildflower, sturdy and healthy, unaccustomed to the ways of the world, but possessed of a strength of character that comes to those who dwell close to the heart of nature.

The action of the play takes the spectator first to the country-seat of a poor aristocratic family and then suddenly it shifts to the big metropolis with its whirl of social activities.

For the balance of the week beginning on Thursday the Victoria presents Kenneth Harlan's latest creation, "Temporary Marriage", a rather elaborate treatment of the divorce theme. It is done in a slightly sensational fashion with effective scenes pointing indirectly to the evils of being too worldly-minded. A trial scene furnishes a good climax, carrying the suspense to the close.

Mrs. Manners is anxious to secure a divorce because her husband fails to follow the frivolous pace which she has set. Preston Ducayne, hoping to win her fortune, encourages her. Her daughter, Hazel, arrives in time to learn of her mother's folly and in attempting to save her, gets highly involved in a scandal which results in the murder of Preston. Eventually, Mrs. Manners and Hazel are freed from suspicion and Mrs. Manners learns her lesson.

The cast is a group of performers who have established their success so many times that their appearance is bound to attract interest. Mildred Davis gives a performance that is unusually appealing. She is more than a pretty, dainty ingenue—which is a considerable attraction in itself—she is distinctly clever. She handles situations, not in themselves strikingly original, in a manner that deserves and gets undivided attention. One scene where she becomes ill because of not being used to drinking is an especially good examples of her intelligence in not overacting.

Other favorites in the cast are Kenneth Harlan, Stuart Holmes, Maude George and Myrtle Steadman.

London Revue Stars Planning Tour In East

Miss Lee White and Mr. Clay Smith the well-known London revue stars have completed arrangements to tour the East during the coming 1924-25 season. The tour commences at Gibraltar, December 5th, with Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Hongkong Shanghai, and Manila to follow. At the conclusion of the eastern itinerary, they will proceed to Australia, and New Zealand. Miss Lee White and Mr. Clay Smith will be supported by a company of 25, including the famous Lee White 12, "The Little Peaches".

The repertoire will be composed of their London successes with musical comedies and will include their latest London production "Vogues of 1925", also "Keep Smiling", "Us, "Not Likely", "Some", "Puss Puss", and "Back again". All the old favorites of the Queens, Vaudeville, and Ambassador theaters will be brought up-to-date. It is intended that the "Little Peaches" shall be a special feature of the performances, as this will be the first time for many years that such a large English dancing troupe has been introduced in revue and musical.

The Eastern portion of the tour will be under the direction of James McGrath Ltd. Mr. McGrath the managing director of this concern, will probably be remembered as a leading artiste in the pre-war Bandman Opera days, when "The Merry Widow", "Count of Luxembourg", "The Dollar Princess", "Waltz Dream", "The Pink Lady", and "Quaker Girl", all excellent pieces, were the vogue.

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SAT., Oct. 11th
"LUCIA di LAMMERMOOR"

SUN., Oct. 12th, Matinee
"RIGOLETTO"

SUN., Oct. 12th Evening
"AIDA"

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Divided House Reigns In U.S. Politics

Wives Who Express Opposite Views To Those Of Husbands

(By Our Own Correspondent)

New York, Sept. 5.—"United we stand, divided we fall;" "We must hang together or we will hang separately;" "A house divided against itself will fall;" these thoughts have been gleaned from past reading though no attempt is here made to vouch for the accuracy of the quotations. Somewhere else someone said that a man who failed to govern his own household might not be looked to to rule a city. But those were days before universal suffrage became effective in America, days before the right to vote had been extended to women. Now, women vote, serve on juries and quite generally exercise their equal rights of suffrage, and of course free speech.

Recently, a campaign manager for one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States was selected. Reports are to the effect that said campaign manager resides part of the time, at least, with his helpmate at their home in West Virginia, and that the campaign manager is busy trying to convince prospective voters that the welfare of the country depends upon their voting for the proper candidate. It is also necessary to elect a Vice-President, and the two necessities go hand in hand as sisters of the same parentage. Anything said derogatory to one may injure the other. Especially, as some think, would this seem to be true where the campaign manager's wife should see fit to express views opposite to those held by one of the candidates in whose behalf said husband is laboring.

Governor Chas. W. Bryan, Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, thinks that the defense day plans, just at this time, may be misunderstood abroad as a military gesture. But Mrs. Shaver does not share his views, according to reports, and has said so. Inasmuch as Mrs. Shaver's husband is trying to elect Governor Bryan, the question is: How much assistance is he receiving from his wife?

POET IN SECLUSION

My dogs are wise and bite well, says poet d'Annunzio, according to one dispatch. From another report it seems that Morris Gest paid the poet a visit while in Italy recently. All in all, it would not seem unreasonable to conclude that Gabriele d'Annunzio is in seclusion in his villa, where he is probably writing another play for the stage. That play may be expected to assume important proportions and take high rank among productions for the stage. Rumor has it that Morris Gest of 'The Miracle' fame, who has just returned to New York, will stage the anticipated play in question. Indications are that the poet d'Annunzio has gone into monastic seclusion and prediction is to the effect that from that isolation will emerge a new play in due course of time.

There will be many who will be in sympathy with the wise precaution suggested by the attributed statement concerning dogs that bite well. Doubtless, nobody, except a negligible few of the very grumpiest sort, will find any fault with a poet, engaged in writing a play for the modern stage, who does not wish to be disturbed in his work.

MOTION PICTURES BY RADIO

Recently efforts to communicate with Mars by radio failed. A few months ago photographs by electrical transmission over wires was announced. Now the broadcasting of motion pictures is predicted. One prophet of wireless developments thinks that within a year the broadcasting of motion pictures by radio will be possible and in practice. But little more than prediction is available at this time, details being withheld until subsequent experimentation has been conducted. The number of radio fans may be augmented provided that it becomes possible to enjoy motion pictures at home along with music over the radio.

FINANCIAL STABILISATION OF EUROPE

The proposed socalled new German bank which is to be created under, and by virtue of certain provisions in the Dawes plan, will aid in German reconstruction particularly, and in European financial rehabilitation generally, according to opinions in well-informed circles here. Of course, it is proposed to make a loan to Germany in pursuance of the plan worked out. This latter prospect has apparently revived hope in business circles in Germany to a considerable extent. Recently, and prior to the London conferences, reports from persons in business in Berlin indicated that commercial matters there were far from satisfactory, bankruptcy was on the increase and actual want was widespread. But a note of new hope has been struck and an era of greater prosperity is being predicted for the near future.

A great deal is being heard concerning the German loan, the general opinion being that it will not materialise before the latter part of October. Before full power can be vested in negotiators to sign the necessary papers, it would seem that numerous obstacles will have to be removed from the path leading to consummation of the loan. Doubtless an exchange of views around the round table will consume some time. Various offices representing different Governments will have to give the matter consideration as well as officials of banking and financial institutions. Altogether, it would appear that preliminaries to be dispensed with will consume considerable time before the loan can be come "un fait accompli."

Various views and opinions have been expressed during the past few days concerning economic and financial conditions in Europe as they are affected by recent developments. One review which purports to have been made by a leading local financial institution, says, in part:

"Forward-looking observers profess to see the beginning of a new era in our financial and commercial life; that beginning being marked by the lowering of money rates here coincident with the steps taken abroad for a settlement of the European turmoil. We have overflowing credit resources; these can be used in immensely increased investment in home industries, as has already been pointed out, or they can be used in part in making advances abroad. Unless all signs fail, we shall presently see our huge gold holdings made available for world commercial credits."

A warning is sounded gainst headlong investment in German industrial or other enterprises. The review says:

"Little will be gained by rushing into a situation that is still far from clear, and that is subject to many possible changes. Individuals who lost money speculating in German marks are showing fresh interest again in Germany, possibly in the hope of recovering what they have lost. But beyond the formal German Government loan which is to be negotiated here, wisdom will prompt great care in the placing of large sums at the disposal of outside borrowers. With short-term advances, made in the form of secured banking credit, the situation will be tested out properly; also a better balance will thus be given to the international financial structure. American finance will be justified in enlarging its foreign activities for the benefit of commercial business only as definite direction is given foreign affairs.

"Accord in the matter of the reparations plan is only one step toward solving the difficulties of Europe. It is only a beginning and no good purpose would be gained by picturing it in any other light. There is a long and weary road yet to be traveled before peace can be considered fairly established. The plan on which accord has been reached is still to be put into effect. Then there is still to be met the enormous question of the inter-allied debts. There is the question of bringing government expenses within the limits of tax col[illegible] There are the questions [illegible]rency reforms and trade r[illegible] not to mention a host of eco[illegible] and political issues which [illegible] come out of the war and po[illegible] disruptions.

"Much is still to be done t[illegible]

(Continued on Page 1[illegible])

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PILES!

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Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

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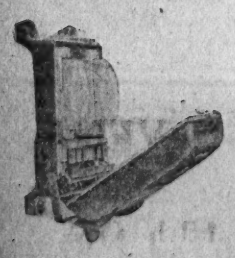

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Turner v. Bland — Betts v. Nybsky — Hilarao v. Charlie — Little v. Rising — Garcia v. Korea — Carlt[illegible] Nex[illegible] Thursd[illegible]

Divided House Reigns In U.S. Politics

(Continued from Page 12)

out the bitter consequences of ten years of hostility and misunderstanding, but at least a start has been made, and cleareyed men are satisfied for the moment with the prospect that society as a whole will be much the gainer by the stabilising of Europe. Henceforward, instead of looking out upon a world shaken to its foundations and unable to recover from its war hurt, men look for one step to follow another toward the establishment of real peace and international well-being."

THE TREND OF MODERN TIMES

Are people happier today than they were one hundred years ago! This question will be answered in different ways by different persons. Surely, the age is one wherein the triumph of science and reform, the accumulation of wealth and increased industrial productivity, are matters which are so obvious that no dispute can arise concerning their existence. Compare the age with that of George Washington. Numerous conveniences today will be found that did not exist in 1795; the ordinary citizen has more comforts than formerly; it may also be said that what are necessities of life today were luxuries then. But is there more happiness!

There are those who believe that the pursuit and yearning for wealth constitute the modern citizen's chief occupation; that his ambition is shaped with the end in view of attaining wealth as a reward of all effort in youth and early manhood. If this, in fact, be true, then it would seem that riches is King, that business is a means to an end, and commerce is carried on for the sake of money. If man is serving God less and Mammon more, following material things to the exclusion of spiritual, is he more in the path of happiness than formerly?

THE AVERAGE BROADWAY THEATER

Irrespective of whether there is art or not in the average Broadway play, the bright lights bid fair to continue to draw their crowds in the future as they have in the past. Like moth-flies, are people attracted to the theater district. They go to be amused and entertained rather than to be instructed by artful performances. Art may be an ideal to be wished for, but it would not seem to be a necessity in the modern theater. Critics talk about art and deplore its absence while the crowds continue to frequent the shows on Broadway.

Old Theory On Ptomaine Hit By Physician

Dr. Ernest G. Dickson of San Francisco, expert on the subject of food poisoning, startled the annual convention of the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons at its initial session yesterday with the asserion that "there is no such thing as ptomaine poisoning.

Dr. Dickson continued:

"It is true that microbes which have been named 'ptomaine' have been isolated, but it is equally true that they have never been the immediate cause of poisoning the system.

BOTULISM ALWAYS FATAL

"There are but two rough classes of food poisoning—botulism, the germs of which are sometimes created in preserved foods before they reach the mouth; and para-typhoid, the germs of which are created in fresh foods after they reach the digestive organs.

"Botulism, after its symptoms manifest themselves (which is from sixteen to thirty-six hours), kills twelve times out of twelve. There is no prevention save to thoroughly heat all preserved foods before serving, and there is no remedy whatsoever after the victim begins to show violent symptoms.

"The familiar remark of the housewife, 'I know what is in this jar because I put it up myself,' has killed eighteen women that I know of. Often a teaspoonful of what they taste contains enough botulinic bacteria to kill 10,000 guinea pigs.

"By far the greater number of cases of botulism are caused from home-canned foods rather than those commercially canned. The canneries, for which I hold no brief, can steam the bacteria to death, something the housewife cannot do."

The convention will close today at the Medical building. Dr. William Shipley, vice-president, presided yesterday in place of Dr. George Stout of Ukiah, president, who was unable to be present. Among the officers at the convention are Dr. Fred Lux, treasurer, and Dr. William Cummin, both of San Francisco.

Prince Of Wales Shocks Shipmates

Aboard the S. S. Berengaria, August 24.—The disciples of dame convention aboard the Berengaria have not recovered from the flagrant violation of her precepts by the Prince of Wales' party last night in appearing in the dining salon for dinner attired in street dress. Solomon in all his glory did not equal the majority of women between 14 and 84 years of age who, resplendent with fine raiment and sparkling jewels, dallied at dinner until his highness appeared at 8:30, accompanied by General Trotter, Captain Lascelles and two friends. All eyes were turned to him as he and his party passed before the beautifully decorated tables in a secluded wing of the upper dining salon.

Apparently it did not meet with the Prince's approval as he surveyed it.

DECLINE SPECIAL TABLE

He ran his fingers through his hair and then motioned his guests to a smaller table nearby, whereat the party seated itself to the amusement of the passengers and the consternation of the stewards. Lord and Lady Mountbatten, also attired in street dress, took seats at an adjoining table.

After dinner he puffed nervously at a cigarette for a time and then suddenly rose and led his party to a lounge, where they remained until after eleven, while anxious dowagers and their daughters breathed silent prayers for his appearance in the ball room, where dancing was in progress since the ship left Cherbourg at 10 o'clock.

WOMEN DISAPPOINTED

About 11:30 the Prince and his party apeared at the ball room door and nearly disrupted the morale of the sundry fox trotter, and after a few minutes disappeared in the direction of the Imperial suite.

The expectant, hopeful light that had appeared in the feminine eyes at his appearance was replaced by one of disappointment, and the ballroom soon was deserted.

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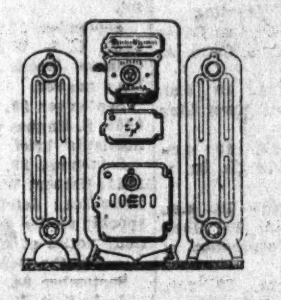

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In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, October 6, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane, Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod. Motion to set. Fleming & Allman, Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc. Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 2496, In re Estate of James H. Pyke, deceased. On petition for admission of will to probate. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 1993, Harder v. Harder. Motion for judgment by default. M. L. Heen, Esq.

HEARINGS:

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of R. Beer, Wang Ching San, Tsah Tsz Di, defendant; submitted.

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; testimony taken of M. Symon, plaintiff, Wong Sung Sze; submitted.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2066, The American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss; on motion to set; assigned.

2488, Fair v. Fair; on motion to set; assigned.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate; passed to Oct. 6.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 1993, Harder v. Harder; on motion for judgment by default; passed to Oct. 6.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; on petition for admission of will to probate; submitted.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press.; on motion for stay of execution.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2498, U. S. v. T. Osmundsen; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of T. Johnson, A. Ahrens, O. Dreyer, W. I. Eisler, defendant; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; for sentence; submitted.

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 676, U. S. v. B. E. Yung; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 677, U. S. v. A. West; continued to Oct. 4

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 678, U. S. v. J. Dahiniewicz; Jurisdiction denied.

JUDGMENT & ORDERS:

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; defendant dismissed from further custody.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2491, Dolan v. Dolan; decra.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; decision and judgment.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; order fo issuance of letters testamentary.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2498, U. S. v. T. Osmundsen; sentence.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; stay of execution for forty days from date of execution granted.

(By the Commissioner)

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 674, U. S. v. C. E. Anderson; sentence.

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

September 27, 1924, Crim. No. 676, U. S. v. B. E. Yung; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

October 6, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2486, Fair v. Fair, (after motion calendar).

October 7, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan.

October 7, 1924, 10.30 a.m. Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling.

October 8, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.

October 14, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown.

October 15, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz. v. S. A. Moss.

October 28, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.

November 4, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

November 11, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

November 11, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

November 18, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2066, The American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chajet.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss; answer; motion to set.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; motion to set.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2497, U. S. v. Jack Shirley; information.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2498, U. S. v. Thorleif Osmundsen; information; warrant issued: marshal's return of warrant.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2483, Standard Products Company v. C. H. Lavers; answer.

September 24, 1924, Cause No. 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; deposition.

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego"; stipulation.

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2366, H. Law et al. v. C. W. Corbaley; praecipe for writ of execution.

September 25, 1924, Cause No. 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; praecipe for writ of execution.

September 26, 1924, Cause No. 2686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc. in liquidation; order for payment of receiver's fees.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; motion to set.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of University of Nanking; marshal's return of summons.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; answer; motion to set.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 1993, Harder v. Harder; motion for judgment by default.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; motion to set.

September 27, 1924, Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; answer.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes v. S. S. "Owego;" libellants' brief.

September 29, 1924, Cause No. 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; defendant's notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution; notice of motion.

(By the Commissioner)

September 24, 1924, Crim. No. 675, U. S. v. H. M. Briggs; complaint.

September 24, 1924, Crim. No. 676, U. S. v. B. G. Yung; complaint.

September 24, 1924, Crim. No. 677, U. S. v. A. West; complaint.

September 24, 1924, Crim. No. 678, U. S. v. J. Dahiniewicz; complaint.

September 25, 1924, Estate No. 50, In re estate of James W. Edwards, deceased; administator's report of of sale.

September 25, 1924, Civil No. 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; writ of execution issued.

September 27, 1924, Civil No. 182, Haskins & Sells v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

September 27, 1924, Civil No. 181, North China Garage Co., Ltd. v. M. L. Heen; motion for default.

September 27, 1924, Civil No. 179, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; motion for judgment by default.

PALE PEOPLE ARE IN PERIL

Some Form of Nervous Breakdown Always Threatens Them

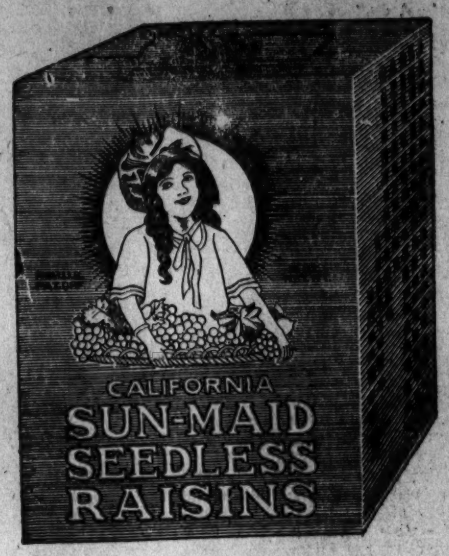
Pale people are always nervous. There is a closer connection between the blood and nerves than most people know for all the nourishment that the nerves receives reaches them through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, known everywhere as a blood builder, have helped so many people with exhausted nervous systems, so many sufferers from neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous headache and other nervous troubles.

You will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills different from other remedies. It is almost impossible to take these pills into the system without getting good results.

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and nerves. They begin at once to enrich the blood and enable it to furnish the nerves with the elements they need to restre them to health. A booklet on the home treatment of nervous disorders that will enable you to help yourself will be sent free on request by the Dr. Wiliams's Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, one bottle for $1.50, six bottles for $8. post free.

Wrigley's Gum

Peppermint Coated



HAD YOUR IRON TODAY!

There is a Reason

Raisins Contain Iron

and

Natural Fruit Sugar

Good for young and old

EAT SUN-MAID

No Increase In Raisin Prices

Do you realize that Sun-Maid Raisins have not increased in price? Practically every other food used on the menu is considerably higher to-day, but the war has not increased the price of Sun-Maid Raisins. With Raisins cheaper in comparison with other foods than ever before, here is your opportunity to enjoy every day the rich savoury dishes that can be made with delicious sun-cured sweetmeats from California.

If you use Sun-Maid Raisins daily, your family and guests will relish the appetizing meals and the Compradore bill will be considerably reduced. Just think of it. Raisins make common foods uncommonly good—pies, cakes, cookies, bread, puddings, pastries, sweetmeats of all kinds. Instruct your cook to make any one of the many Raisin Dishes included in our Recipe Book, sent free on application.

The policy of Sun-Maid is to give you sweet and delicious raisins at all times. Fresh stocks are arriving in Shanghai by every steamer from America. Start the Raisin eating habit, it will help your health and your pocket-book.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association

3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

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Wardrobe Trunks, Suit Cases

Discount from 25% to 30%

WORKMANSHIP AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

REPAIRING IS OUR SPECIALITY

Oriental Luggage Factory (Western Branch)

Corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads

N.B. Not the shop next door. We are the oldest estd. in Shanghai.

Look for the Covered Wagon

Tongshan Coal

$14.00 cash with order

Commercial Express & Storage Co.

8B. Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Tel. C. 937 347.

STATISTICS show that incompetent watch repairers, of whom there are many thousands, do more damage to watches than the wearers do through accident.

Should your watch need repairing, send it to our modern, foreign supervised—

Watch Repair Department.

Heacock & Cheek Company

16a Kiukiang Road.

(Second Floor)

Telephone Central 1904.

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THE COCKTAIL RUM

AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO.

A Strictly First-Class Hotel

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Moderate Rates

A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

Special Rates for Monthly Guests

Nanzing Road, Broadway **Shanghai**

Ciro's Ball Room

Classical and Stage Dancing

Instructor Mr. Jack Thomas

Terms on application

also

Return of Miss Kitty Barlow

In New Songs

231 Avenue Haig

China Press Screen Beauty Contest

ENTRANCE COUPON

Paste this coupon on the back of your full-length photo and send it to, THE EDITOR, SCREEN BEAUTY CONTEST, THE CHINA PRESS.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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WEIGHT .....

The contest will be judged by American screen stars. The Prizes are: 1st prize—Six Months Graduation Course in the American Oriental School of Acting; 2nd prize—5 weeks Major Course in the American Oriental School of Acting; 3rd prize—5 weeks Minor Course in the American Oriental School of Acting.

For Every Room of the Home!

Furniture

Whether you need Furniture for a complete home; Furniture for a single room or Furniture for some nook—here it is—direct from the makers. New in style treatment and pleasing in effect is every piece in our present stock. Values are so interesting that your search ends right here.

QUALITY

has always been our chief aim and combined with

Low Prices

and

Good Service

We trust to be able to offer you our Estimates

WA LEE & Co.

Expert Decoraters and furnishers

Nanking Rd. at Yunnan Road

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NESTLÉ'S
SWISS MILK
CHOCOLATE
NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

OCTOBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Wednesday	October	1
Thursday	"	2
Friday	"	3
Saturday	"	4
Monday	"	6

Deposits will be in respect of the 6 per cent. Loan of 1924. Allotment at Tls. 97½ per cent).

Consulate General of U.S.S.R.

NOTICE is hereby given that on October 1 the Consulate General of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been officially opened in Shanghai.

R. J. ELLEDER,
Acting Consul General of U. S. S. R.

Shanghai, October 1, 1924.

70681 O 7

Customs Notification

No. 1059

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Friday the 10th October, the day fixed by the Government as a National Festival.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 3rd October, 1924.

70679 O 5

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week October 6th to 12th inst. in the following districts:

Route Pere Robert between Route Lafayette and Avenue Joffre,

Route Vallon between Route Card. Mercier and Rue Massent, Rue Corneille,

Avenue Joffre between Avenue Roi Albert and Route Pere Robert.

70697 O 5

Notice

All Irishmen interested in the International Walk are kindly requested to attend a meeting at the New Carlton on Monday 6th, at 5.30 p.m.

70698 O 5

Commemoration Edition of The China Press

13th Anniversary of The Republic of China

10th October, 1924

Noteworthy Articles by Cabinet Ministers, Government Officials and Prominent Chinese and Foreigners, in the Chinese Language.

Profusely Illustrated; Handsome Cover in Colours.

On Sale Everywhere on October 10th

6 Coppers 6

Advance orders should be sent to the Business Manager, The China Press, Inc., 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls and Tennis Club

The closing date has been arrange for 11th Oct. Members of other clubs are cordially invited. Competitions commence at 1-45 p.m.

D. RAMSAY
Secretary

70685

M. A. TABENSKAIA

LADY DOCTOR—
Ladies' Diseases, Advice and Help-in Pregnancy and Childbirth.
HOURS 10-12, 2-6,
Telephone C. 178,
573, Nanking Road, 573
Opposite American Drug Co.

70070 A 30

To Let

Excellent Ground Floor Office.
Szechuen Road, Next Door American Express.
Apply to Box No. 1561 The China Press.

T. F. 106

Notice

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works—

The undersigned have been appointed by General Ho Feng Ling, Commissioner of Defense for Sungkiang & Shanghai and Admiral Ling Chien, Chang, to replace Messrs. K. N. Lew and K. W. Kwong as Directors of the above Dock & Engineering Work, as from Sept. 24th, 1924. Messrs. Lew & Kwong have no further connection with the Dock and have no authority to receive moneys, issue receipts or sign on behalf of the Dock. All contracts and accounts outstanding must be approved by and settled with the undersigned, who are authorise to sign jointly all contracts, receipts, cheques, vouchers, etc. etc. for and on behalf of the Dock as from Sept. 24, 1924.

CHAO CHING HUA, Director
Commander P. CHIANG, Director.

70678 O 10

FIRST and only ONE in CHINA RUG TESTING HOUSE

notice to
EXPORTERS OF CHINESE RUGS
Through a chemical process we TEST the COLORS of RUGS and make a SILKY FINISH known in U.S.A. as CHEMIICAL WASHING (MERCERIZING).
write ESSO Company
17 Nanking Road, Phone C. 2170

70695

Notice

Dr. Walter G. Hiltner has returned to his home 543 Avenue Joffre, Permanent Telephone W. 1603.

70664 O 5

Doctor Helfenstein M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 Latest method of treatment any disease by the high frequency and violet rays generator.

65120

NOTICE

MADAME HELENE just arrived from PARIS, begs to inform the Public that she has opened a store at No. P566 Nanking Road, next to O.I.C. with all the latest Paris Models, Evening and Afternoon Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Furs etc etc; All order are promptly executed under supervision of a special French Lady Dress-Cutter.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Louise P. Brown
Philipine Embroideries

October 1st to 10th only

No. 10 Nanking Road
(Nelda Ring's)

New Stock at Special Prices

Baby Dresses
Night gowns
Envelope Chemise

70611

MILK

PURE FRESH UNSKIMMED

From October 1st, the Modern & Standard Sanitary milk Bottle have been put into circulation, and the price of our pure milk are as follows:—

32 ozs. (American Quart)	28 cts	Quart Whipping Cream	$2.40
16 " (" Pint)	20 "	Pint " "	$1.20
8 " (" ½ ")	12 "	½ " " "	$0.60
Quart Table Cream	$2.00	¼ " " "	$0.30
Pint " "	$1.00	1 lb. Fresh Butter	$1.00
½ Pint " "	$0.50	½ " " "	$0.50
¼ Pint " "	$0.25	1 " Cream Cheese	$0.70

10% Discount will be allowed to New Customers if they will send their orders before 15th October 1924.

THE PARK DAIRY
4 Ye Ka Wei Road (end of Kiangwan Rd.) Tel. N. 2265

70613

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

London
— Founded 1848 —

Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00
The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

Fire Insurance

General Agents for China

Blom & Van Der AA.

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai

Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

Typewriter Supplies—

We stock every accessory in connection with typewriters, Keelox Ribbons and Carbons, Reid notebook holders, Weiss desk extensions etc.

Have you tried our Certified Brand Carbon Paper, guaranteed to give a hundred copies per sheet. We will willingly send you a specimen sheet. Ribbons and carbons supplied on the Coupon book system.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44-A-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai
also Sole Agent for:—
Underwood Typewriters
Burroughs Adding and Calculating Machines
Roneo Office Appliances,
Represented in all the principle cities of China.

!

Call us over

for a conference before you order that job. Let us suggest layout and mechanical make-up that will relieve you of detail—stock and colors that will save you money. It is this kind of service that is building for us in the course of a few short months a superior plant, a superior organization. Let this organization help you to greater profits.

— Job Printing Department —

The China Press

— Phone 1431 —

MATZENE

Last engagement in Shanghai. Photographs taken before October 15th will be finished in time to send home for Christmas.

Shanghai engagement will close October 28th
Studio 31 North Szechuen Road
Mission Photo Bureau Building, Phone N 599

TIENTSIN RUGS

SALE

10% TO 30% DISCOUNT

Two Weeks only from October 1st

Apply to

Great Northern Carpet Co.

362 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 1731

and

Hung Fong Yong Rug Co.

1889-91 Bubbling Well Rd. Tel. W. 2148

70613

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 8th, November 1924.

ENTRIES for the above Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 8th October 1924.

ENTRY FORMS are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

70668 O 10

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a First Interim dividend at the rate of six per cent, less income tax at 4-6 in the £ in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1924, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 26 (accompanied by the declaration required by H.B.M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of October, 1924, in sterling at the Eastern Bank Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, London E. C. or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgment at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

ALBERT. J. SIDE.
Secretary.

70578

"Pille" can afford you the most Fashionable Shoes which surpass any Oriental-Make

Those who often don't believe in Chinese-make shoes will undoubtedly believe in "Pille's," if they only come and try them. "Pille" has a kind of skill to make shoes after you own fashion in the most satisfactory manner. Prompt attendance and orders quickly executed. Please phone or call, on "Pille" at time. Price extra-moderate.

"Pille" Shoe-maker,
No. G. 358a Mohawk Road,
Phone West 1142.

70249

Well hatted men are well dressed

Because people always look at you *from the hat down*. Whether it is Summer, Fall, or Winter, we can help you keep looking your best. Bring your hats to us to be RENOVATED, at moderate cost. Old hats are made to look NEW by our process. Ring up North 527, now and ask for

LA UNION
Hat Renovators
V. D. ALOBOG, Manager
PD-3260 Haining Road
(near Corner Chapoo Road)

69980

Dancing

MDE, Kelvey's School of dancing.
Professional teacher of latest Ball-room dancing, Classical, Llog, National, Ballet, Toe dancing, Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught Pupils style studied and developed, Private Lessons also given; terms moderate, Write for appointment Mde. Kelvey Box 1006 Ch. P. O. 69668

Dr. A. M. Kazimiroff

Lady Dentist

Has returned from her summer vacations and has resumed practice at her former Office.
573 Nanking Road
(Opposite American Drug Co.)
Office Hours from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 6
Tel. Central 178

70371

Sun Sun Photo Studio

photographer
Enlarging, Flashlight, View Work, Developing and Printing and Photo Supplies

82 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 4776

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 344.

INVITATION OF TENDER

FOR

RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BRIDGE TIES & CROSSING TIMBERS

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of C.I.F. Pukow.

29,500 pieces FIRST CLASS HARD OAK OTHER HARD WOOD RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

456 pieces FIRST CLASS HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD BRIDGE TIES.

486 pieces FIRST CLASS HARD OAK OR OTHER HARD WOOD CROSSING TIMBERS.

By order of the Ministry of Communications those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of one thousand Dollars ($1,000), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the material or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited and his tender annulled.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR SLEEPERS 924" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, the same must reach the Administration by post before 12 o'clock noon on 6th October 1924 and will be opened in public at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Tender Forms attached with full specification can be obtained at the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin-Hopei, upon payment of the above mentioned tender deposit.

No tender will be entertained unless presented with the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of tenders and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

(Sd.) Sun Fungtsao,
Tientsin, September 23, 1924. Managing Director.

70529 O 5

Alexandras

17 Nanking Road

Our new Paris hats on review.
We also make to order
Beautiful tea-dance dresses and costumes,
Prices very reasonable.
Tailor Suits made to order by a lady from Jays's London—Fit guaranteed.

The Management of

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

takes pleasure in announcing

the opening of the

MAJESTIC HOTEL

on Saturday Evening,

1st NOVEMBER, 1924

at 8 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

MAJESTIC HOTEL

Reservations for tables on the opening night, Saturday, 1st November, 1924, may be made at the Manager's Office, Astor House Hotel.

Telephone North 200

Do you pay any Attention to your Children's MILK?
It may be a Source of HEALTH
and
It may be a Source of DISEASE—
Our Milk is 100% PURE
Your Inspection shall always be welcome.
Big Fresh Eggs can also be supplied

The Sanitary Dairy

60 Connaught Road Phone West 1576

70490 A

Commercial News

Wool From China Goes Into American Carpets

U. S. Customs Duty Is Refunded On Certificate From Manufacturer

BY GEORGE W. MISSEMER

To the man in the street it must always appear somewhat of a mystery that, despite the fact that America levies an exceedingly heavy duty on raw wool—so heavy that the wearing of woollen clothes, whether internally or externally, is almost a luxury in the United States—many millions of taels worth of wool are exported annually from China to America, despite the fact that the wool from China is of very poor quality—in fact so very poor that it stands at the bottom of the list in the wool classifications of the world.

The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that nearly all the wool that goes from China to America is used in the manufacture of carpets, and as such it is accorded exceptional treatment as regards passing the Custom House, amounting in the end practically to its entering America free of duty.

The procedure when wool from China goes through the Custom House at the American port is somewhat as follows. The importer duly pays the duty, something in the neighborhood of twelve cents a pound—usually at the New York Custom House, whence the greater part of the wool imported from China is shipped to Philadelphia, which is the center of the carpet industry in the United States.

There is, however, a provision in the Customs tariff to the effect that if a properly attested certificate is produced within three years showing that any or all of the wool has been used in the manufacture of carpets, then the duty paid will be refunded to the extent of the proportion of the wool so used. In such circumstances, the export of wool from China has reached very respectable proportions. According to the report of Chinese Maritime Customs, the export during 1922 was over eleven million taels (about seven and a half million gold dollars) and all except about ten percent of the above quantity went to the United States.

On the other hand, if Chinese wool had to pay the usual heavy duties imposed on wool imported to the United States, it would have no chance whatever of entering the country, as it is of exceedingly poor quality, is soiled and dirty, and admixed with foreign matter to an extent almost unknown in the wool from any other country. The wool from China comes under the classification of wools known as "Carpet wool.

A matter of considerable interest to those engaged in the Chinese wool trade is that according to a recent notification in the "Ekonomichaskaya Zhizn" ("Economic Life,") which is a sort of official commercial organ for the Government, the export of carpet wools is again permitted from Russia, thus putting an end to the embargo on exportation which has been in force for several years. The notification states, among other things, that these carpet wools have accumulated to a very large extent and are not suitable for the ordinary textile trade of America. If it is really true that large quantities of this low grade wool have accumulated in Russia, it will mean serious competition for the wool exporters from China, who, at any rate, owing to the high price of silver, find business rather difficult at present, particularly taken in conjunction with the fact that the imports of wool into America generally have been decreasing of late.

Nearly all the wool going out of China is exported from the port of Tientsin. The sheep from which it is taken are the well known Asian breed with very broad tails, a fair average of the width being about ten inches, the thickness being about three inches. The broad tail is formed of fat and has the same relation to the sheep that the hump has to the camel. During the bitter winter of North China and Mongolia, when the sheep have to forage for their food, they live principally from the fat in the tail. The wool from the tail is, by the way, of much better quality, than that surrounding the body, the fleece being several times as long. Chinese sheep, being bred mostly for food, the wool being merely incidental, it is not surprising that it is of a poor quality, and seeing the small attention that the sheep get, it is only natural that it should be soiled, dirty and full of foreign substances.

Although the Customs statistics issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs do not make the point quite clear, it is a well known fact that a great deal of the wool exported from China actually comes from Mongolia, probably much of it coming across the border in driblets without the formality of its passing any Customs barrier. Of course, a considerable quantity of this Mongolian wool is also brought to Kalgan, whence it is brought down to Tientsin by rail, where it is relieved of some of its grosser impurities, baled and sent on board steamer—hardly ever direct for America, however, but transhipped, either in Japan or in Shanghai—more frequenty at the latter port.

Helps Over Hard Places

Diluted with a little sweetened water, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is easy to take and almost instantly eases sudden and intense stomach pains, cramps and intestinal disorders. A mother is perfectly safe in giving it for those stomach aches so inseparable from childhood. Sold and recommended everywhere.

Hankow Trade

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, states in its weekly trade circular dated September 24:

Bar silver opened the week at 34.15-16 and with minor fluctuations closed at 35.1-16 ready and forward. New York London cross rate at 447¼ on the 18th instant slowly declined closing at 446¼ with a firmer tendency. T. T. opened at 3-5¼ dropped to 3-5d on the 20th instant and closed at 3-5⅛. 4 m-credits done at 3-6¾ at opening weakened slightly during week, but firmed up and business was done at the close at 3-6⅞ September December. Chinese market rates: Shanghai Tls. 99 nominal. Local currency dollars 69.35. Native interest 7½ percent.

EXPORTS

More general activity, chiefly in wood oil and vegetable tallow, prices for which commodities have appreciated sharply during the week. Hides are in demand, but local prices are too high and prospect of supplies too uncertain to stimulate business. Sesamum seed neglected.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods & Yarn:—No improvement to report. No demand. Clearances poor, Financial situation unchanged.

BLACK TEA

There has been a continuance of the demand for tea on this market and some 22,000 H-c have been disposed of.

Total settlements to-date are 230,000 H-c while stocks of first crop tea are 77,000 and second crop 25,060 H-c. Fresh tea has come on offer to the extent of about 8,000 H-c, but very little of it is of interest, as part is distinctly out of condition while proportions of the balance are either old season's tea or else has got a admixture of such.

A fair quantity of the better grades has been settled at what must be considered very good prices for the teamen, but demand for teas under Tls. 204 has been more in evidece.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., state in their market report dated October 3:

We can only repeat our writing of last week that the military situation remains unchanged, but would mention that the outcome of operations in the local sector would now appear to depend upon developments pending in the Sungkiang area where important movements of troops are taking place.

Business is limited to a small demand from Szechuen which, however, is concentrated chiefly on Cotton Yarn, and although rates of interest in native financial circles are lower than they have been for a long time past the movement of cargo to outlets other than that province is practically prohibited by the reluctance of the banks to finance any but a very few of their strongest clients.

As far as Shanghai itself is concerned the outstanding question is the supply of rice which is steadily dwindling, the situation being aggravated by the imposition of a tax of Mex: $1.00 per picul on all supplies arriving from the interior, by way of a levy to finance the local armies.

Needless to say there have been practically no communications with Manchester on the subject of new business but private advices indicate that manufacturers are disinclined to give way in view of the recent sharp advance in the New York quotations for cotton which has resulted from the "bearish" tone of the latest reports on the condition of the new crop.

The quotation from New York, which stood at G. cts. 24.70 a week ago, is telegraphed today at G. cts. 26.90.

New Record Set In Silk Cargo Race

Washington, D. C., August 23.—Uncle Sam recently scored a big victory in one of the most dramatic races ever staged by trade—the raw silk transport race. The Great Northern Railway became a big factor in establishing this world's record, hauling a special cargo of silk over its line 1,784 miles from Seattle to St. Paul in the swift time of 38 hours, 50 minutes. This was an average speed of 45.9 miles per hour, faster than the fastest of any of the crack passenger trains of the country.

The entire course of this race was 8,300 miles. Swiftest steamships, special trains, seaplanes and airplanes participated. But there was no cheering crowd because every mile of the race had to be concealed with the closest secrecy. The stakes amounted to millions. There is a reason why silk is rushed from Yokohama to New York at breakneck speed, out-distancing the best passenger service.

With the exception of gold and silver bullion, silk probably is the most precious commodity, weight for weight, transported on a large scale by commerce. A single train hauls five million dollars worth of silk. Just as it costs dear to ship money, high charges are put on silk shipments. The saving of two day sailing time between Yokohama and Seattle makes a difference of fifty cents a bale at New York. Interest on the millions of dollars tied up multiplies at the rate of thousands of dollars a day and in addition there is costly insurance. In the silk trade time literally means money.

The world's record on the Yokohama-New York silk course was set up a few months ago when the Orient was brought within 13 days 3 hours and 8 minutes of Manhattan.

The new record established is 12 days, 14 hours and 36 minutes.

Special port forces moved the rich consignment in three hours to the silk train waiting with steam up. The swift Oriental Limted trains take 70 hours to reach Chicago; the "reefer" as the silk special is known to railroaders, made it in 48 hours, 24 minutes, a total of 73 hours across the continent from Seattle to Jersey City.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little & Co., Ltd., state in their silk report dated October 3:

Our last report was dated the 26th ult.

There is no interest being shown in our markets at ruling rates. White Silks are about steady in view of limited supplies and difficulty of replacement. Steam Filatures are easier with prices mixed, but rates are well above Japan's which consuming markets find more attractive, added to which speculators are reselling below current rates.

Cables from Japan report weak market, quoting Shinsi No. 1 Yen 1,750.

Mosaic Floor Tiles

Standard size: 7⅞ x 7⅞ Inches, manufactured in a great variety of artistic designs and colourings by our SHANGHAI CEMENT MOSAIC TILE FACTORY. They are unequalled as finished floorings for Public Buildings, Offices, Banks, Churches, Theatres, Hotels, Hospitals, Lavatories, Bath Rooms, etc., in fact for all purposes where a hygienic floor is desired.

Cement Paving Tiles

Standard size: 11 13-16 x 11 13-16 Inches. For further particulars apply to

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
South China Sales Bureau
87 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Phone: C7471.

Telephone C. 204
When Your Require
Good Coal & Quick Service.
STROM & CO.
9 Ezra Road Tel. C. 204

Look for the Covered Wagon

Chinese Super-Carpets
Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed,
Special Attention to Private Orders
Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis
Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail
Elbrook, Inc.
Owners and Managers.

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY
THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS
16 Canton Road C. 8350

$13.- per ton
SUPREME KITCHEN COAL
(Cash With Order)
Goods delivered Within 24 hours
THE SHANGHAI COAL CO.
X 1292-4 N. Shanse Road
Tel. N. 1553

Miyakoya
Artistic Shirtmaker
18 Boone Road N. 2221
We make
"Shirts that fit"
Special materials have just arrived
A trial will convince you.

Enjoy the Cinema, Wear
Goehring's Good Glasses
Need not be worn constantly
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
41 Kiangse Rd.

Wrigley's Gum
Chew it after every meal

MUMM CAFE
now has a classy little Orchestra

Sports
can only be participated in by truly vigorous and healthy women.
The glow of health may be quickly restored in those suffering from weaknesses or internal disorders by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
Don't continue feeling tired out or nervous, or suffer from pains in the lower portions of your body and back — take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and enjoy life once more.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped women all over the world for many years, and has become a standard women's tonic.
It is Sold at All Chemists
"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was tired and rundown. I am stronger and feel fine now, and am able to do my own housework."
Mrs. J. C. Greaves
Port Mann, B. C., Canada

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

ARO
Industrial Plants
FOR SALE
We have for sale a number of industrial plants in good localities suitable for general industrial or manufacturing purposes. From four to eighteen mow of land, with buildings.
Also industrial sites without buildings—in good locations.
ASIA REALTY COMPANY
SHANGHAI.
TEL. C. 8272 15 MANKING ROAD
ASIA REALTY COMPANY ASIA REALTY CO ASIA REALTY COMPANY

Sandy Macdonald
Scotch Whisky
Garner Quelch & Co., Ltd.
73, 73A Szechuen Road

Style in Clothes Covers A Multitude of Sins!
The suit which one chap would think is snappy another wouldn't care to wear. That's largely a question of taste.
But there is the right and wrong to style which all well dressed men recognize.
Correctness is a bye word here. Our cloths are chosen from the best of English firms and our cut is superb.
New Autumn Materials
at the
The W. W. Ahana Co. Ltd.
"Tailors to the discriminating"
Chinese Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Szechuen Road

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1200
Chartered	£20 B.
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£28¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking	£11
Bank of East Asia	H.$96 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$720 B.
North China	Ts. 136
Union of Canton	H.$238 Sa.
Yangtsze	$30 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Ts. 23
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$180 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$600 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$110 B.
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38
"Shell"	80/-
S'hai Tug ord.	Ts. 82 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Ts. 49½
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ld.	H.$41¾ S.
Star Ferry	H.$102 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$62
Union Waterboat	H.$16 B
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 31½
Oriental Cons.	14/6
Raub	H.$5 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$175 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 6.65
" Pref.	Ts. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 192½ B
Hongkong Wharf	H.$205½ B
China Realty ord.	Ts. 50
China Realty Pref.	Ts. 50
A.-French Land	Ts. 120 B.
Shanghai Land	Ts. 115
Hongkong Lands	H.$120 B.
Humphreys Estate	H.$23 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Ts. 53
H. & S. Hotel old	H.$22 Sa.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$22 Sa.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Ts. 108
E-wo (ord.)	Ts. 10.10 S
Laou-kung-mow	Ts. 8
Oriental	Ts. 3 B.
S'hai Cotton Old	Ts. 47 B.
S'hai Cotton New	Ts. 22 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Ts. 35
China Sugar	H.$425 S.
Green Island (comb	Old H.$18 S
do	New 5 S.
Langkats (Comb.)	Ts. 16 B.
Langkats (Single)	Ts. 7¼ B.
Loans	Ts. 4½ B.
Explorations	Ts. 4 B.
do (new issue)	Ts. 3 B.
Major Bros.	Ts. 5
Yhai Sumatra	Ts. 106 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½
Llewelyn	Ts. 35
Lane Crawford	Ts. 101 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$ 26 B.
Weeks	$6
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Ts. 4.80 B.
Amherst	Ts. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Ts. 5.20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 2.45 B.
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 19
Batu Anam 1918	Ts. 0.70 B.
Bute	Ts. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Ts. 4 B.
Cheng	Ts. 0.40 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 1.90
Dominion	Ts. 1.40 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Ts. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Ts. 9 B.
Kali Gildeks	Ts. 6¾ B.
Kapayang	Ts. 9.40
Karan	Ts. 4 B.
Kedah	Ts. 0.80 B.
Kota Bahros	Ts. 0.65 B.
Kroewoek Java	Ts. 11
Padang	Ts. 3¾ B.
Pengkahlan Durian	Ts. 0.60 B.
Permata	Ts. 2.60 B.
Repah	Ts. 0.70 B.
Samagagas	Ts. 0.67½ B
Seekees	Ts. 0.65 B.
Semambu	Ts. 0.95 B.
Senawang	Ts. 0.70 B.
S'hai Klebang	Ts. 0.35 B.
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 1¾ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Ts. 7 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 0.55 B.
Sungala	Ts. 0.75 B.
Sungei Duri	Ts. 7 B.
Sua Mangis	Ts. 2¾ B.
S'hai Serambah	Ts. 0.35 B.
Taiping	Ts. 0.40 B.
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.67½ B.
Tebong	Ts. 0.97½ B.
Tiangbee	Ts. 2.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber	Ts. 325
Guilty Dairy	Ts. 11½
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 15¾ B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Ts. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Ts. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Ts. 75 B.
S'hai Waterwork R	Ts. 150
S'hai Waterwork B.	Ts. 152
China Prov. Old	H.$16¾ B.
China Prov. New	H.$5½ Sa.
H'kong Electrics	H.$44 S.
H'kong Tramways	H.$43¾ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$27½ S.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$7
China Lights Old	H.$20 B.
China Lights New	H.$13 B.
Peak T'ways Old	H.$21 B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$4¼ B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, October 4, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/4 11/16 = Tls. 5.88 at 72.55 $8.11

G.$100 at 76¼ = Tls. 131.15 72.55 = $180.77

Ch. Dollars market rate	72.8
Native Interest	04
Copper Cash	276.500
Shanghai Gold	251.50
Bar Silver	35¼
Bank Rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	84.65
New York on London	446¼
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4¾
Demand	3/4 11/16
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	76
Demand	76¼

H. & S. B. C. Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

Banks' Selling Rates

London T.T.	3/4¾
London Demand	3/4 11/16
London 4 m-s.	3/5
India T.T.	226
France T.T.	1435
America T.T.	76
Hongkong T.T.	70¾
Japan T.T.	52¾
Batavia T.T.	201
Straits T.T.	69¼

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/6½
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/6¾
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/6⅞
London 6 m-s. Docts	—
France 4 m-s.	1510
America 4 m-s. L/c	78¾
Docs.	69¼

American-Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $181.26
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.08
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $9.71
Yen 100.00 = S'hai $72.22

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $177.04
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $7.87
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $9.32
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $69.86

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 17.30 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.96 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.12½ = 1 Yen

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates

1 Chervonets = G.$5.30

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America	76⅝
Demand buying on America	77⅝
Demand selling on London	3/5¼
Demand buying on London	3/6⅛

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yesterday.
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	70.00	70.00
7th Year 6%	62.00	60.00
9th Year 6%	79.20	78.00
6% Consolidated	70.30	68.70
7% Consolidated	70.70	70.00
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	25.10	25.00

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

Business Done

Shanghai, October 4, 1924

OFFICIAL

Dominions Tls. 1.50

UNOFFICIAL

Kali Glidik Coffee Tls. 6.75
Samagagas Tls. 0.70

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 4, 1924

OFFICIAL

Tebongs Tls. 1.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.00

UNOFFICIAL

Anglo Javas Tls. 5.30
Tebongs Tls. 1.00
Tebongs. Tls. 1.02½
Kali Glidik Coffee Tls. 6.80

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,185 sales.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $119½ buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $237 sales.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $205 buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $174 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $18½ sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5¼ sales.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $22¼ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $21½ buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $415 sales.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $45½ buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $600 buyers.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital ..... Gold $1,000,000
Reserve ..... Gold $ 150,000
fully paid

Head Office: Shanghai

Branches:

Shanghai and Tientsin

Bankers:

Italy: Credito Italiano.

England: Credito Italiano, National Provincal and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.

France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo Belge.

United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.

Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

South America: Banca Italo Belge,

Switzerland: Banca Unions di Credito.

Banque Commerciale de Bale.

Belgium—Credit General Liegeois.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

U. M. TAVELLA
Manager.
W. A. STERLING,
faint Manager

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chian, Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Spick and Span
from
Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

We Guarantee Our Coal

STROM & CO.
9 Ezra Road Tel. C. 204

MUMM CAFE

Again we have
Those Famous Lobsters

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	16,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau

London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 4.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

L. Jesierski,
Ch. Bieuler.

Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,082,345.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
	etc., etc., etc.	

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
23 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 8641-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Hsiambank" Shanghai

Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: Shanghai

Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

E. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON

SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

Bankers:
Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminister Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Kuala-Lumpur
Amritsar	Madras
Bangkok	Medan
Batavia	New York
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Penang
Canton	Puket
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Cebu	Saigon
Colombo	Samarang
Delhi	Seremban
Hamburg	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Haiphong	Sourabaya
Hongkong	Taiping
Iloilo	Tavoy
Ipoh	Tientsin
Karachi	Tokio
Klang	Yokohama
Kobe	Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. Scott, Manager.

行儲業實江浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7138, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS

Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW,

Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA
HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE, SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO - SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRANTMANN, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	73,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentse
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penk	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARNAYE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:	
Authorized Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$35,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$30,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Vladivostok
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
A. H. Barlow, Esq.

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Saving Banks Office:

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $300 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1834

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045,032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,635,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTMRDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Wolleyrosso
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM
Acting Manager.

行業銀東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Hongkong.
Branches: Canton, Saigon,
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. Chung, Manager.

Save
while you
Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The
Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
儲蓄銀行
22 Ave Edward VII

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Mukden
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tokio
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	

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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 3 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 2½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
4h. 14m.	6ft. 5in.	4h. 41m.	7ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 1 h.

A.M.	P.M.
3h. 16m.	3h. 44m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9:24 p.m.	11:06 p.m.	5h. 57m.	5h. 39m.	5h. 12m.	6h. 24m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 29.17 in.

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J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Oct. 5.—Cloudy & cool weather, threatening some showers. Fresh N'ly breezes over the Yellow Sea and over our coasts. Cyclonic circulation between the Chekiang coast and the Loochoos, because of a narrow centre, formed over Formosa, and moving N-Eward. Rough weather between Luzon & the Meiaco-Simas, because of the Pacific Ocean typhoon, apparently inclining W-N-W'ward. Stormy weather between the Pratas & the Paracels, because of the typhoon continuing W-N-W'ward.

Shanghai, Sunday, October 5, 1924

The East Window

THE *Saturday Evening Post*, widely circulated American magazine, published in its issue of September 6 the following editorial dealing with the subject of Japanese emigration to the United States and Chinese emigration to Japan:

"Mr. Wilfrid Fleisher, Tokio correspondent of The New York Times, lately sent to that journal a copyrighted dispatch which is of peculiar interest to Americans because of its implication that Japan, as well as ourselves, has had her immigration troubles and has endeavored to alleviate them by means which have proved distasteful to a friendly power. Early in August the Chinese Government lodged a protest at Tokio—the seventh since 1922—taking exception to the action of the Japanese Government in restricting the entry of Chinese laborers on the ground that these limitations are at variance with the spirit of existing Sino-Japanese treaties. The position taken by the foreign office at Tokio is that there has been no discrimination against China; that her nationals are upon the same footing as other aliens, and that all foreign laborers are bound by the decree which requires them to get permission from local authorities before taking up their abode. This answer appears to be logical and straightforward; but according to the Times correspondent, none but Chinese laborers are now seeking admission into Japan, and therefore they are the only ones who are adversely affected by the attitude of the Tokio government. It looks very much as if this situation affords another example of legislation which treats all alike in theory, but which is nevertheless discriminatory in operation. We have no intention of taking sides in the matter. We feel at liberty, however, to point out that the more certain Japan is of the justice of her contention, the firmer her conviction that restriction of the admission of Chinese coolies is well within her rights as a sovereign state, the more readily she should become reconciled to very similar sentiments entertained on this side of the Pacific."

★ ★ ★

When General Wu Pei-fu orders one of his generals to construct thirty li of new road in three days, as the news reports of a few days ago indicated, it shows that at least one prominent Chinese official has realised the importance of roads in China for military purposes at least. Here in the Shanghai area, had it not been for the motor road running from Shanghai to the town of Liuho, General Lu Yung-hsiang undoubtedly would have been defeated long ago. The fact that his forces can send supplies by motor truck from the arsenal here direct to the front lines, has saved the day for him thus far. It is an unfortunate fact that the only modern roads which have been built in China in recent years have been for military purposes, but this does not detract from the usefulness of the road for general use during ordinary times, providing, of course, the highways are well located. If the present war accomplishes nothing more than to demonstrate the great necessity for modern road construction in China, perhaps it will not have been fought altogether in vain. Just how far behind China is in the matter of modern road construction is shown in the following report of highway conditions in the United States: "There are now in the United States, according to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, a total of 2,819,386 miles of rural highways. As nearly as it is possible to determine, the mileage of the various types of pavement is as follows: Gravel, 175,000 miles; macadam, 100,000 miles; sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete, asphalt block and asphalt macadam, 50,000 miles; Portland cement concrete, 27,000 miles; brick, stone block and miscellaneous, 10,000 miles. Exclusive of sand clay roads, there are now 340,000 miles of paved highways. Forty thousand miles of paved roads were constructed last year. The construction of asphalt roads during 1923 was greatly in excess of any previous year, there being laid 102,000,000 square yards of asphalt paving on the roads and streets of the country, compared to 82,700,000 square yards in 1922, and 68,000,000 square yards in 1921. The increase in the asphaltic types is due, according to the engineers, to recognition of the shock absorbing and waterproofing characteristics of asphaltic compositions, which protect foundations from the impact of traffic and give them immunity from destruction through moisture and temperature changes."

★ ★ ★

The American Review of Reviews for September devotes considerable space to Capt. Robert Dollar and calls him the outstanding single figure in American shipping and one of the world's leaders in marine transportation. After telling how Mr. Dollar arrived in America when he was fourteen years of age and of his first job at sixty cents a week, his career is traced from his purchase of a little coasting ship several years ago to the present, when his company now owns and operates eighteen steamers and seven sailing vessels, besides tugs, launches, and lighters—and all but four of them are under the American flag. His latest venture in round-the-world passenger and freight service receives this comment; "With seven liners purchased from the Shipping Board, Captain Dollar early this year struck out on an uncharted path and launched the first round-the-world passenger and freight service. The originality of the enterprise caught the imagination of the shipping world, and his courage in carrying it through, despite the drawbacks of operating vessels under U. S. registry, won him high praise. . . . Early in his steamship career, Captain Dollar was identified chiefly with vessels flying the British flag. Since the war he has turned his attention more to American vessels. His words and deeds both bear eloquent testimony to his ambition for the development of the American merchant marine to its old-time eminence. He has risked his fortune in blazing the way to distant ports, leaving other American ship owners to hug the shores or trade with the nearby West Indies and Carribean points. He has never asked for a Government subsidy, protective duties, preferential railroad rates or other forms of artificial assistance."

★ ★ ★

Another discovery tending to prove that the Chinese once lived in Mexico and Central America recently received considerable comment in the American press. According to a correspondent writing from Mexico City, a jade amulet recently was found in the ruins of the famous San Juan de Teotikuacan pyramids, not far from Mexico City. The trinket was unearthed near the so-called "Moon" pyramid, and when separated from its clay covering, was found to be a piece of fine jade about twenty centimeters in circumference and some half a centimeter thick. Noticing that there were peculiar inscriptions on the ornament, the finder took it to the National Museum and a translator found the inscriptions to be in the Chinese language and to read, "The Moon risen amongst the clouds" and beneath this, "The golden fish that passes by the Dragon's gate is converted into a Dragon." On the reverse was the sentence, "The night moon shines through the pines—Good Fortune." While there have been many indications that members of the Chinese race once lived on the American Continent, about all of the evidence which scientists have had to work on outside of pieces of ancient pottery containing ornaments similar to ancient Chinese designs was a document dating around the year 500 A. D., from which it is presumed that a number of Chinese priests visited Mexico and remained there for about three years preaching Buddhism and doing missionary work. Scientists have long claimed that the native Indians of Mexico have many customs which resemble some of the ancient Buddhist rites while others are so bold now as to assert that the American Indian had his origin in Asia and that he migrated to America in early times when the two Continents were connected where Bering Strait now is. There is no question of certain physical similarities between the North American Indians and Northern Chinese while in Alaska, there is very little differences between the Esquimaux of the American Continent and the Gilliak Indian on the Siberian side of the Straits.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier and veteran political leader of China in both the North and the South, is on the right track when he calls attention to the fact that to the millions of victims from the floods in North China last summer, there must now be added the millions of victims of the present war in the Shanghai area. In a telegram addressed to the Cabinet and departmental ministers in Peking yesterday, Mr. Tong, in association with a number of other public-spirited Chinese, called attention to the fact that when this war ends there will be many millions of people in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces who will be in actual distress. First will be the thousands of soldiers who have been wounded, many of them so seriously that they will be forced into the beggar class, unless assistance is rendered that may fit them for useful work such as was done in every country of Europe and in America after the close of the European War. Mr. Tong estimates that the surtax recently levied upon the Customs receipts will amount to approximately $8,000,000 and that Peking should at once set aside half of this money for local relief of war victims. We rather think that Mr. Tong has over-estimated the amount, for if the war keeps up for much longer, the Customs receipts are bound to fall because of the decrease in foreign commerce, but he is on the right line in calling attention to the fact that the present war is bound to bring in its wake another famine problem to this sorely distressed land. The Committee in Peking having in charge the drive for famine funds estimates that at least $20,000,000 will be needed. If this war lasts another two months, as seems possible, in the North at least, the amount of money required for relief purposes in China will probably be double or treble that required for famine relief from the recent floods in North China. Just where this money is to come from is hard to say. Chinese merchants, squeezed to the last penny by the militarists for war funds, will not have much left for charity, excepting, of course, in the treaty ports, where the militarists can not reach them. The final result will be that China will be forced to go abroad for this money, and this means to the United States and Great Britain chiefly for these are the only countries in a position to help at this time. Japan, just beginning to recover from the devastating earthquake and still in the midst of a business depression, will not be able to do much. The magnitude of the relief work which will face China and the world at the close of the present war will quite likely surpass anything which this country has ever experienced. We realise that this is a strong statement, for China has always been the victim of frequently recurring famines from one cause or another. At the time of the last famine in 1920-21, a considerable step forward was made in the business management of famine relief work, but there has been a tendency since that time for the famine relief organisations to split up and declare their independence in pretty much the same way as the political units in the provinces. For this reason there is need now for those interested in relief measures to begin to take stock of the situation and prepare for the monumental work which will face China and the world when this present civil war ends. The tremendousness of the relief measures required in Europe during and at the close of the World War made it necessary to place the whole business on an efficient footing and to appoint a strong executive at the head. Mr. Herbert Hoover was the man selected for this great job, and China will require the services of a man similar in character and executive ability for the problem which will face this country this winter.

Excerpts From Great Writers

By Mathy

COMMON SENSE

Common sense is the sense, or wisdom, which the mind absorbs from all the common and ordinary things of life. It is more reliable than any wisdom drawn from uncommon things. For what keeps happening has more of the juice of the universe in it than the thing that happens once in a while.

Most things that are plain, and that we know thoroughly, are those things that we have observed over and over again; as a mysterious event, or a miracle, is simply something that happens only once. If there were a volcanic eruption every day at 6 a.m., we should pay no more attention to it than to a sunrise.

Common Sense is very complex, and unconscious of itself. "Book learning," and all expert and professional and unusual knowledge, is simple, and understands itself perfectly. Hence the so-called learned men, and those who have mastered some craft, are as a rule quite sure they know something. The shrewd student of life, the man who, like Lincoln, has his force in the Common Sense he has amassed, is, on the contrary, inclined to doubt if he knows anything.

By and by, in the course of centuries, even if not of years, or months, Common Sense become the judge and jury of every science, every religion, every art, every government. No system or institution will stand unless it will adjust itself to the slow, silent, merciless criticism of Common Sense.

Is Anything The Matter With The Sun?

BY GARRETT T. SERVISS

If recent special, and very capable, studies had not shown that the sun has, during the past few years, fluctuated noticeably in its output of radiation the meteorological vagaries of the year 1924 might have seemed less significant than they now do of the close dependence of our earth upon the changing moods of its solar master.

Formerly nobody except astronomers felt a lively interest in variable stars. Algol with its demon winkings, almost closing its staring eye every second or third night, only to open it wide again within a few hours; or Mira Ceti, "the wonder in the Whale," blazing up portentously every nine months and then sinking clear out of sight, far below the level of any but telescopic vision might attract amateurs, but the general public never knew much more of them than their names.

But now that we have found out that our own sun is a variable star, and one whose vacillations are sufficiently great to produce easily measurable, as well as disagreeably felt, changes and caprices of temperature on this little planet, the subject of stellar variation assumes a personal interest for everybody.

The steadfastness of the sun has usually been taken for granted, and it has been held up as a typical example of faithful and never failing performance of duty. The only trouble with that idea is that it never had any other foundation than human egotism.

We easily persuaded ourselves that that the sun was put in the sky to give light and heat to the inhabitants of the earth, whereas in fact the existence of the earth is an insignificant incident in the history of the sun like the circling of a dazzled insect around an arc light.

How great may be the maximum variation of which the sun is capable we do not know. But even the four, five, or six per cent of temporary loss which its radiation has shown, as compared with its general average, has been sufficient to upset the seasons in some places to an uncomfortable degree, to say the least. A considerably greater failure would unquestionably have disastrous results. Is there, then any reason to expect an increase in the sun's variability?

Perhaps not, but at the same time it may be significant with reference to this question that the geological history of the earth speaks of times in the remote past when things happened that might well have been the result, in some cases of a great increase in the sun's radiation, and in other cases of a similarly great decrease.

The real cause of the great ice ages, with their intervening periods of high temperature, has never been unveiled—at least not to everybody's satisfaction. Neither is the reason known why, during a long past age, the polar regions of the earth were the scene of almost tropical life where now only continents and sea roofs ice and eternal snow exist.

If we did not see in the heavens around us some very conspicuous examples of stars, for greater than our sun, but resembling it in constitution, which varv sometimes very irregularly., and often enormously, in the amount of their radiation, we might not be willing to think that such a thing could happen with him; but with these instances before our eyes, considered together with the now established fact that he actually does vary irregularly, though but to a small extent, we can hardly shut out the consideration that at times these variations may attain a calamitous magnitude.

As far as we yet know, man began his career on the earth in the latest ice age, so that, if that strange geological event was actually due to a change of solar radiation, human history has not been long enough to cover a return swing of the pendulum.

The present studies of the sun's radiation constitute, perhaps, the most important work that astronomers have ever undertaken.

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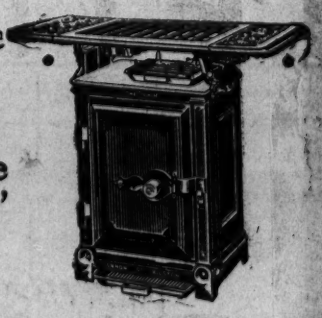

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Mrs. Edith Igoe Sweeney Going To Indo-China To Select Art-Trade Exhibit

American Woman Is Given Governmental Commission To Further Travel And Trade To French Coloney In South; Is Authority On Orient

BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

When France, noted for its fine taste and discrimination, commissions an American woman to travel to its colonies in Indo-China and select representative examples of the arts and industries of those provinces which in her judgment and experience are likely to prove of educational value in furthering travel to and trade with those provinces, one may be sure that the woman is exceptional.

Mr. Edith Igoe Sweeney, of San Francisco, a recognised authority on art, a student of the Orient, a theatrical director of no mean ability, and above all, a lover of beauty, merits the distinction given her by the French government and is a worthy trustee of the responsibility vested in her.

A native San Franciscan, born into a family of journalists and artists, and the wife of an artist, Mrs. Sweeney has been a gipsy traveller all her life. She has travelled up and down the world in an endless quest for beauty and has sought untiringly to bring back to her home in San Francisco the most perfect examples of the art of every land she has visited. Her search being sincerely inspired by a love of the unusual and free from the taint of commercial enterprise, she has succeeded so well that her private collection in San Francisco has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it. Among these was M. Gaston Giraud, commercial attache for Indo-China in America. M. Giraud saw Mrs. Sweeney's collection, listened to Mrs. Sweeney's ideas and ambitions for the propagation of the faith in beauty and the dissemination of culture through bringing home to non-travellers the best of the countries of the world, and he became Mrs. Sweeney's friend. There followed his suggestion that Mrs. Sweeney go to the French Colonies in the Far East, tour Tonkin, Annam and Cambodia and, by a judicious selection of articles of beauty and usefulness, introduce to America and Europe that much neglected virgin paradise of the Orient.

WERE THERE BEFORE

Mrs. Sweeney has penetrated Indo-China before this and comes on this quest with the enthusiasm of a collector snatched from treasures too quickly and then suddenly given an opportunity to return to the treasure-trove. For that is exactly what happened. The Sweeneys, Mrs. Edith and Dan, who is an artist of no mean ability and a writer well-known on the Pacific Coast of America, toured the world on a rather hasty trip three years ago. Their plans prevented them from spending as much time as they would have wished in Indo-China, Siam and Java which, in making up their itinerary, they then neglected for other better-known points in the Orient. Their regret for the past three years, after having glimpsed the wonders of that part of the Orient, was that they had to leave it so soon; and Mrs. Sweeney's delight at returning with carte blanche to explore the country in a diligent search for its rarest art secrets is unbounded.

Mrs. Sweeney's plans are to bring back a goodly portion of Indo-Chinese art, including pottery, fabrics, metals and paintings to America where they will be exhibited under the auspices of the French Government in San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, some city in the south, undoubtedly, and eventually, in a permanent museum in Paris. Mrs. Sweeney's dream for the permanent exhibition is a temple in some beauty spot of Paris which will reflect truly the spirit of Indo-China. During their tour in the colonies the Sweeneys will visit the Great Fair in Hanoi, Tonkin Province, from November 30th to December 14th. It is at this Fair that she hopes to find her most wonderful things and it is there too, that she is looking especially for objects made of the rare alloy, unknown in Europe and America, but in common use in Tonkin, an alloy of silver and bronze with traced designs of pure silver on the background.

A SNICERE CONNOISSEUR

It is doubtful, after hearing Mrs. Sweeney talk, modestly but with a full consciousness of her own gifts and an abiding belief in the good results sure to accure from the splendid thing she is doing, if France could have found a better emissary or connoisseur. In the first place, Mrs. Sweeney is an artist; in the second place, she has a genius for beauty, these, coupled with her expert knowledge, enthusiasm and good judgment, should assure her success in her undertaking. Best of all, she is an old-fashioned "new woman" who believes and practices the interesting theory that husband, child, home and career can be and should be indissolubly bound up for the best good of all.

In San Francisco Mrs. Sweeney has contributed greatly to the encouragement of character building among growing girls. Unlike most women who have children of their own, growing up, she does not flail the flapper. Rather does she regret that the modern mothers should take so little interest in their children that there should be cause for criticism of the younger generation.

"If a young girl is bold and forward, addicted to cigarettes cockails and petting parties," said Mrs. Sweeney, "it is primarily the fault of the parents, particularly the mother, for failing to provide the girl with congenial home surroundings. When the home is the center of daily life instead of a stopping-off place between parties and movies and the hectic pursuit of modern fads, there is not the same urge in the the young girl to seek amusement outside. The training of a young girl should begin when she is a baby and should never be relaxed throughout her life until she is of mature age when she will be equipped with a knowledge of life that prohibits all fear of it.

ORIENT AS TEACHER

"The women of the Occident could learn much from the women of the Orient," said Mrs. Sweeney, "if only in the patient care and training of their children which is discernible, for instance, in the homes of the better class of Chinese."

The great dream of Mrs. Sweeney's life, and one that will undoubtedly be realised ere long for she has the faculty of catching up responses to her vibrant personality and transmuting them into tangible realities, is the establishment of a great world-school-club. In the rolling hills of California across the bay from San Francisco is a gracious hollow where the green land rolls back on either side like sea-green water from the prow of a ship. Here in this hollow Mrs. Sweeney has visioned a natural amphitheater and around this hollow she has builded a dream of a great educational institute which shall offer recreational and scholastic advantages to the young women from all lands—a veritable international institute.

"What greater good could come to the young girls of America than to mingle freely and intimately with girls from China, Japan, India, Siam, France, England, Italy, everywhere? Nations are much the same as individuals as a traveller usually discovers, and, prejudices vanish when one has had an opportunity to meet and know all peoples and races in their home countries. In this school I hope to have an institution which shall be a great club where girls who are worthy, who have the talents and potentialities of great women but lack the opportunity to develop, may come and learn and play. I can conceive of no greater education than the natured education which would ensue from the meeting of girls of all nations, the exchange of opinions and the disappearance of prejudices and caste lines with the development of international friendships."

A DREAM SCHOOL

In this institution Mrs. Sweeney hopes to have art and literary treasures, perfect examples of the best of all lands, so that, following the ideas of the great educator and poet Rabindranath Tagore, the young mind can absorb beauty and culture naturally by constant association.

As an example of the sort of cultural education with which Mrs. Sweeney is anxious to surround the girls in her school she went unerringly to one of the most priceless objects in the collection of E. A. Strehlneek in Shanghai. Mrs. Sweeney visited Mr. Strehlneek's galleries in Ningpo road and in browsing around among his treasures came upon an old manuscript containing twenty-four small Chinese paintings of exquisite workmanship, illustrating a forgotten poetical romance in Chinese history. The characters written in the book are miniature paintings in themselves, so delicately and perfectly done are they.

"That," said Mrs. Sweeney," is what I should like to have in my dream school where hundreds and thousands of girls could benefit from such a treasure which will eventually find its way, no doubt, into a private collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney are hoping to be able to go North to revisit Peking, Mukden and Korea before setting out on their voyage to Indo-China.

American Woman Here On Mission To Indo-China

Above, Mrs. Edith Igoe Sweeney with M. Gaston Giraud, commercial attache for Indo-China in America, who commissioned her to travel to the French colonies in the Orient and bring back representative examples of their arts and industries for exhibition in America and Europe; at left, Mrs. Sweeney with the emblematic key to the French colonies in Indo-China with which she was presented before leaving America with instructions "to open Indo-China to the world and throw the key away, leaving the door of the country open forevermore"

Esperanto On The Air

I read in a French journal: "The daily extending range of radiophonic transmissions, which already reach to the antipodes, and traverse dozens of countries speaking different language, renders more and more necessary the adoption of an auxiliary language, having a restricted vocabulary, and a very simple grammar which can be understood by all."

The writer goes on to say that "Esperanto" is just the language needed for this purpose, and affirms "the most eminent members of our (the French) Academy of Sciences demand the adoption"—of that salmagundi of hashed-up words—"for science."

On looking at the list given of these eminent persons, however, I do not find that it is either long or typical of the best fame of the French Academy of Science, and I doubt whether the majority of the leading members of that distinguished body would commend the choice attributed to a few of them. It is characteristic, I believe, of French men of science that they are lovers, and very good masters of their native language and that they especially appreciate its exceptional clearness as a medium for the conveyance of the facts, laws and ideas of science.

To be sure, the proposal is not to use Esperanto for French science at home, but only for spreading its fruits abroad. But if foreign students learn French for its literature and for use in business, travel and personal intercourse, why should they learn, in addition, an uncouth, artificial language solely in order to study French science? It would be impossible for such a farrago of a language to reproduce with accuracy the ideas of the original thinker and experimenter, for nobody can think in a sham language. Every time you translate from one tongue into another you lose something, and often something essential to the meaning, if you make up a language from mixed-up pieces of other (real) languages, keeping down the new vocabulary to a restricted number of words, and machining its "grammar" until it is as "unaccidented" as a skating floor, you have only produced fetters for thought. You are offering a poor and scanty in place of a rich and abundant medium for the exchange of ideas. You give lead for gold.

If, as is distinctly stated, the idea is only to use Esperanto for diffusing scientific information over the world, it would be a waste of time. The scientists already have their common language, easily translatable into every leading tongue of the world. Says the writer whom I quoted at the beginning:

"It goes without saying that this practical idiom (he means Esperanto—'idiom forsooth!) cannot affect pre-eminence of French as the language of diplomacy, of literature, of art, the language of high culture in the whole world. That is a privilege which it owes to its precision, its clearness, its elegance, and still more to the arts and the incomparable literature of which it is the bearer.

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Very good; but then, I say again, what is the use of putting an artificial language on the air for the sole purpose of transmitting scientific information? The scientific centers are not calling for it. Scientists do not want it. I do not believe there is one living who would take the trouble to learn this patched-up, strictly limited, stiff-jointed "language," only in order to hear its uncouth words trying to tell him what his brother scientists were doing and thinking on the other side of the ocean. He would much rather learn two or three real languages, which could reward his efforts with the rich products of literary and artistic genius in addition to giving him, in all its shades of meaning, the ripe result of science.

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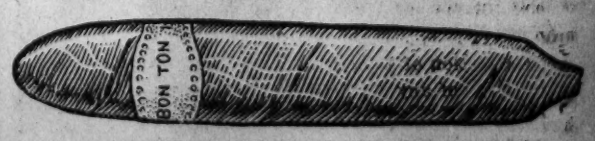

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Monday, October 6, at mid.night, For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S. S. Co.'s Steamer TEH-HSING, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's s.s. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Robertson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 15, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW—The Str. KWANGCHI, Capt. C. H. Lee, will leave on Saturday morning, October 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
11. S	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
C.E.W	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
Wôosung	Aug. 30	Borie	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Tracy	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Thompson	Am. Destroyer
P. B. 2	Aug. 27	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
K.N.D.B	Sept. 1	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
15 B.	Aug. 30	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
J. N. B.	Sept. 1	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
6 B.	Sept. 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
U. S. N. B.	Sept. 2	Barker	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Preble	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Hulbert	Am. Destroyer
F.N.B.	Sept. 3	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Ford	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Sicard	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 12	Huron	Am. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 16	Whipple	Am. destroyer
———	Sept. 17	Patria	Portuguese Gun-boat
J.N.B.	Sept. 18	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
B.N.B.	Sept. 20	Woodlark	Br. Gun-boat
———	Sept. 22	Isabel	Am. Yacht
———	Sept. 22	J. D. Edwards	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 23	Pruitt	Am. Destroyer
———	Sept. 26.	Truxton	Am. Drestroyer
B.N.B.	Sept. 29	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Sept. 29	Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
———	Sept. 30	Pidgeon	Am. Gun-boat
	Oct. 1	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
B.N.B.	Oct. 3	Dismede	Br. Cruiser

-:- Shipping Items -:-

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Kungwo which sailed from Hankow on Thursday, October 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, October 5.

The I.C. s.s. Esang from Yangtse ports is due to sail from Hankow for Shanghai via other ports on Friday morning, October 3 and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday morning, October 6.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu which left Hankow on Wednesday, October 1 for Shanghai via river ports is expected to arrive here on Sunday morning, October 5.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow sailed from Hankow on Wednesday, October 1 for Shanghai via other ports is expected to arrive here on Sunday, at 11 a.m. October 5.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung which left Hankow on Thursday, October 2 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, October 5.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday morning, October 2 and is now expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Sunday morning, October 5.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, October 5.

The I. C. s.s. Fooshing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, October 7.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, October 6.

The C.N. s.s. Pakhoi from Swatow direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, October 6.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Waishing from Tsingtau direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning, October 6.

The I. C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday morning, October 7.

The C.N. s.s. Nanchang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clck, October 5.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock October 5.

JAPAN PORTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurylocus which left Yokohama on Tuesday, Sept. 30 for Shanghai via Miike is expected to arrive here on Monday, October 6.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru which arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, October 1 from Moji is now expected to return to Moji on Sunday morning, October 5.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru from Moji arrived in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, October 2 and will sail for European ports via Hongkong and Suez early Sunday morning, Oct. 5.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru from Moji arrived in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, October 3 and will sail for Nagoya on Sunday morning, October 5.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru from Nagasaki and Kobe arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, October 4 and will return to Japan ports on Sunday morning, October 5.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurylochus which left Yokohama on Friday, October 3 for Shanghai via Miike and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, October 9.

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Elberfeld which left Port Said on Aug. 24 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 24.

The N.A. & A. line s.s. Tungsha from Christiania and ports lfet Hamburg on Sept. 5 and is now expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 28.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjiliwong from Balikpapan via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, October 7.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashgar from London via ports is expected to leave Hongkong at daylight on Saturday, Oct. 4 and is scheduled to arrive here on Tuesdty, Oct. 7.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glensanda from London via Suez and ports left Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon, October 1 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning, October 5 at the C. M. Lower wharf.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenshane from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 9.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi from London is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 9.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Persia from Trieste sailed from Singapore on Sept. 27 enroute to Shanghai and is expected to arrive here on October 9.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Schiedyk from Hamburg is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantau left London on Sept. 26 at 1 p.m. for Shanghai via Suez and ports and is expected to arrive here on November 18.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjilatjap from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday afternoon, October 13.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjimanoek from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, October 20.

The H.O.A.L. s.s. Ouderkerk from Hamburg via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 22.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa from Colombo and other Indian ports sailed for Shanghai via Hongkong on Saturday, October 4.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glengarry from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, October 20.

The G.L.E.A. Glenapp from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar liner President Hayes from New York via Panama sailed from Francisco enroute to Shanghai on Friday, Sept. 13 and is expected to arrive here at 8 a.m. Tuesday, October 7 and will sail for New York via Suez on Friday, October 10 at 7 a.m.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams from New York via Panama is scheduled to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai on October 11 and is due to arrive here on November 4.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West O'Rowa from Portland via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, October 4 and will sail for Portland via Hongkong and Manila on Monday, October 6.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson from Seattle via Japan ports arrived in Shanghai at noon on Saturday, October 4 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 6 a.m. on Monday, October 6.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, October 7 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Oct. 8.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive at Woosung at daylight on Sunday, October 5 and is scheduled to sail for San Francisco via Japan ports in the afternoon of the same day.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at daylight on Monday, October 6 and is scheduled to sail for Hongkong and Manila in the afternoon of the same day.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Anna E. Morse from Portland Oregon is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 30 and will sail for Portland via Hongkong and Manila on November 1.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on Friday, October 10 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Saturday, October 11.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, October 12 and is due to sail for Vancouver via Japan ports on Monday, October 13.

The Struthers and Barry s.s. West Cajoot from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, October 12 via Japan ports.

The Dodwell s. s. Glenbank from New York is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Thursday, October 9.

The Prince Line s.s. Moorish Prince from New York via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 17.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 18 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the following day, October 19.

The O. S. K. s.s. Manila Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 21 and will sail for America via Japan ports again on November 4.

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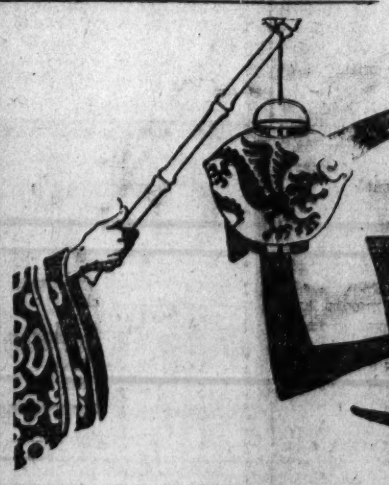
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PORTHOS	11th Sept.	24th Oct.	6th Nov.	
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	7th Nov.	20th Nov.	
ANGKOR	9th Oct.	21st Nov.	4th Dec.	
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	5th Dec.	18th Oct.	

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S.S. "PFALZ"	December	14
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*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	February	4
*S.S. "TRIER"	March	4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April	1
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April	29

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai	
S.S. "AACHEN"	October	7
*S.S. "TRIER"	October	13
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November	22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December	15
S.S. "PFALZ"	January	14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February	1
*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	March	4
*S.S. "TRIER"	April	1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April	28
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May	26

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†Peshawur	Oct. 10	Karmala	Nov. 25	Kalyan	Jan. 20
"Morea"	Oct. 14	Mantua	Dec. 9	Morea	Feb. 3
*Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23	Kashmir	Feb. 17
Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia	Jan. 6	Malwa	Mar. 3

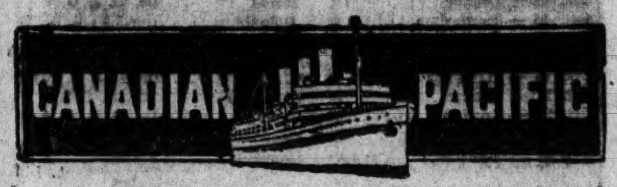
*Calls at Hull and Casablanca. †Cargo only.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sicilia	Oct. 23
	Sardinia	Nov. 21
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Tairea	Oct. 3
	Takada	Oct. 27
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Takada	Oct. 10

S. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	St. Albans	Oct. 23
	Eastern	Nov. 26
	Arafura	Dec. 31

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
1 CANTON ROAD.
Phones; General C. 169 Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,
Passage C. 2510. Freight C. 3069. AGENTS.



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Quickest Time Across the Pacific

Bookings now open for 1925

Sailings

To Vancouver via Japan Ports

STEAMER	S'hai Leave	Nagasaki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	Vancvr. Arrive
Emp. of Australia	Oct. 13		Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 29
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 10		Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Emp. of Australia	Dec. 8		Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 24
	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26		Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
Emp. of Australia	Feb. 23		Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 23		Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Emp. of Australia	Apr. 20		Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 6
Emp. of Asia	May 4	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 18
Emp. of Canada	May 18		May 20	May 23	June 1
Emp. of Russia	June 1	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 15
Emp. of Australia	June 15		June 17	June 20	July 1

To Hongkong and Manila

STEAMER	Shanghai Leave	H'kong Arrive	H'kong Leave	Manila Arrive
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
Emp. of Canada	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 31
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14
Emp. of Australia	Nov. 25	Nov. 27		
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

Offices all Departments: Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 12 The Bund. Telephone Central 5531 (private exchange)
Address for Mail P. O. Box 1231.

Holland-East Asia Line

of the United Netherlands Navigation Co.
Regular four-weekly service between Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Continental Ports.

Homeward Bound:

S.S. "Oostkerk" ..... October 26
S.S. "Schiedijk" .....on or about November 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk" ..... do December 23
S.S. "Oldekerk" ..... do January 20

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Schiedijk" .....due at Shanghai about October 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk" .....due at Shanghai November 22
All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN
41 Szechuen Road, General Agents.
Brunner Mond Building. Phone C. 3755, 3756, 3757.

Struthers & Barry

Operating U.S. Government Ships—Cargo Only

From Los Angeles and San Francisco via Japan Ports:
U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" .....September 16

For Hongkong and Java Ports:

For Hongkong and Philippine Islands:
U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" .....September 17

L. Everett — GENERAL AGENT. Japan, China, Philippine Islands Indo-China, Straits Settlements.
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Telegrams—"Dixtruth"

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Steamship Co.
"Sunshine Belt"

For San Francisco via Honolulu

President Pierce
October 11th, 1924

For Hongkong and Manila

President Taft
Oct. 8th, 1924

Sailings approximately every Fourteen days

Through to Europe: £120 £112 £110

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Tampa Inter-Ocean S S. Co.

Operating United States Government Steamers
For Galveston, New Orleans, Cuba and New York via Panama Canal
S.S. LIBERATOR .....Oct. 5
For freight or other information apply to:
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General Agents
10 Nanking Telephones C. 5056, 5057

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Head office: TOKIO, (Yurakucho, Kojimachi Ku)
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" In Korea:—Fusan, Chemulpo, Seoul, Kunsan, Mokpo, Pyengyang, etc.
" In Manchuria:—Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, Yinkow, Szepingchieh, Tieling, Harbin, Vladivostock,
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First class Shanghai to Yokohama $100.00.
Yokohama to Shanghai Yen 100.00 (About $75.00).
Shanghai to Kobe $80.00.
Kobe to Shanghai Yen 80.00 (About $60.00).
Arrangements can be made for holders of our return passage orders to remain on board whilst waiting connection at Yokohama.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Arrive Yokohama
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 5th	Oct. 8	Oct. 10
TENYO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
KOREA MARU	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7
SHINYO MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 19.	Nov. 21
	Leave Yokohama	Arrive Kobe	Arrive Shanghai
KOREA MARU	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 20
SHINYO MARU	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 2
SIBERIA MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 20
TAIYO MARU	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 29

Return reservations can be made and full information given
71 SZECHUEN ROAD.
TELEPHONES Central 3229 and 3230.

MOST FREQUENT TRANS-PACIFIC EXPRESS SERVICE

FASTEST TIME TO SEATTLE
S.S. President Jefferson sails October 21, for SEATTLE, via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

SAILINGS EVERY 12 DAYS

FOR SEATTLE, VICTORIA VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 21	Nov. 6
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 12	Nov. 30
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 26	Dec. 12

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.
S.S. President Jefferson Sailing October 6th

Europe
Special Low Rates
Most convenient and satisfactory route via America. Choice of trans-continental railways and trans-Atlantic steamers.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT DEPT.
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
3, Canton Road. Central 6371-2

PASSENGER DEPT.
Corner or Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6373.

Managing Agents U.S. Shipping Board

N.Y.K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

For Japan.
†Shanghai Maru ...Oct. 5
Nikko Maru .....Oct. 8
†Nagasaki Maru ...Oct. 9
Yamashiro Maru .Oct. 11
Hakone Maru ... Oct. 11
Kumano Maru ....Oct. 15
Omi Maru .....Oct. 18

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Iyo Maru .....Oct. 20

For Europe
Atsuta Maru .....Oct. 18
Kashima Maru ....Nov. 1
Hokone Maru ....Nov. 15

For Australian Ports from Hongkong
Yoshino Maru .....Oct. 15

For Manila and Hongkong
Shidzuoka Maru ..Oct. 19

For New York, Boston via San Francisco and Panama
*Lisbon Maru .....Oct. 13

For Bombay
Tamba Maru .....Oct. 7

For Calcutta from Hongkong
*Penang Maru ....Oct. 12

For South America via Cape from Kobe,

†Kobe-Nagasaki Shanghai Service. *For Cargo only.
Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel, Phone: C. 680.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
'Phone N. 1155 (Private Exchange) Telegraphic Address "Yuson Shanghai."

Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

For Tsingtao, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chinnanpo, Kunsan, Moppo, and Fusan.
s.s. "Heian Maru" sails Sept. 29th
Apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE
S.S. LONDON M. ..Oct. 30
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. HAVANA M. ..Nov. 20

FOR SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
S.S. HAWAII MARU Oct. 15
S.S. ALABAMA M. .Oct. 26
S.S. MANILA M. ..Nov. 4

FOR TIENTSIN (direct)
S.S. CHOSHU MARU Oct. 3

FOR JAPAN (via DAIREN)
S.S. ANDES MARU Oct. 11

FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. FUKUKEN M. .Oct. 7
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Oct. 13
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 30

FOR TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 15
S.S. SEIKGO M. ...Oct. 31

Through Bills of Lading issued to any port in South Africa and America with connections at Hongkong or Kobe, and to Australia with connections at Manila or Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 2 Canton Road. Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Rd. Phone E. 208 & 210.

Hugo Stinnes-Linien

Ostasien-Fahrt

Passenger Service
Shanghai to Naples

Antwerp, Rotterdam, London and Hamburg
via
Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:
†S.S. "OLIVA" .....on or about the 25th of Oct.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" .... on or about the 14th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" on or about the 10th of Dec.
†S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..on or about the 9th of Jan. 1924
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..on or about the 2nd of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER" .....on or about the 9th of March
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 9th of April
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ...on or about the 9th of May
†This boat has only a limited cabin accommodation.
*This boat has no cabin accommodation.

Fares from Shanghai to Naples:
£76
To Antwerp, Rotterdam, London and Hamburg
£83
Only Cabin-class accomodation available
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ROUND THE WORLD

President Hayes Sails October 10

PORTS OF CALL
Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles.
BOSTON—NEW YORK
Returning via Cuba, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan.

Sailings from Shanghai

President Hayes	Oct. 10
President Adams	Nov. 7
President Garfield	Nov. 21
President Polk	Dec. 5
President Monroe	Dec. 19
President Harrison	Jan. 2
President Van Buren	Jan. 16

Superb cuisine—Fresh fruits and vegetables—Service by Chinese stewards—American jazz orchestra—Commodious state-rooms—Ample deck and lounging space.
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Sailings Monthly
S.S. "INDEPENDENCE" Middle October
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Lloyd Triestino

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Next Sailings from Shanghai
OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "PERSIA" .....sails about October 10
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about November 10
S.S. "NPPON"* .....sails about November 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"* .....sails about December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....sails about January 10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"* .....sails about January 27 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "PERSIA" .....sails about November 1
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about December 2
S.S. "NPPON"* .....sails about December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about January 1 1925
S.S. NUMIDIA"* .....sails about January 27 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....sails about February 1 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"* .....sails about February 26 1925

*Cargo only.

Lloyd Triestino S.N. Co.
Sassoon Building. 28 Kiangse Road
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LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
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Phone: Auction Dept. C. 153; Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123; Chinese Dept. C. 5126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 6th October, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m. and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

At 41 Brenan Road (off Yuyuen Road)
Superior Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Marble Figures, Sundries and Pot Plants.

On Monday, 6th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

In Front Salesroom, Superior Wines, Stores, D'Orsay Perfumery, Ratines and Sundries etc.

On Wednesday, 8th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture, and Sundries

On Wednesday, 8th October, 1924, at 2.30 a.m.

In Cargo Salesroom, General, General Merchandise, Boxcalf Leather Kid, & Sundries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with instructions from R. DREYSSE, ESQUIRE
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 41 Brenan Road
(Off Yuyuen Road near Jessfield Park)

On Monday, 6th October, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m. and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

the whole of the

Superior Household Furniture & Sundries

(A lot of the furniture included in this sale is imported and deserving of special attention. The Oil Paintings and marble figures etc. are also very fine and highly decorative)

HALL:—Grey axminster Hall & Stair carpets, heavy brass rods, Dark stained inlaid cabinet with plate glass shelves, carved lacquered table, copper mounted glass lamp shades, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Oblong Peking carpet, goat skin rugs, blackwood floor lamp, flower stands, teapoys, Foochow lacquered low table, Satin upholstered settee, arm chairs & stool, Carved blackwood panel, Chinese silk tapestry curtains, silk embroidered cushions, carved wooden gilt lamp shade, lanterns, vase, etc., etc.

SITTING ROOM:—Axminster carpet, gilt framed oval mirror, White enamelled cane seated Couch, arm chairs, side chairs, square table with 2 extra parts, plush & gauze curtains, silk & satin embroidered cushions, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Axminster carpet, goat skin rugs, Imported heavy carved Suite Old French Style comprising: Sideboard, dinner waggon, glass ware cabinet, extension table and chairs, Teak mahogany stained centre table, dumb waiter, green plush upholstered settee & arm chair, wall clock, E. P. Crockery & Glass ware, plush curtains, Marble Ceiling lights & wall brackets, etc., etc.

STUDY:—Axminster carpet, skin rugs, Imported walnut inlaid folding sewing table, round glass top table, Poplin upholstered Davenport Couch, Chest of drawers, teapoys, table lamp, chairs, etc.

BEDROOM:—Seamless Axminster carpet, goat skin rug, electric heater, Imported grey enamelled heavy carved 3-bevelled mirror back dressing table, 3-bevelled dressing mirrors, bevelled glass door cabinet, dressing stool, marble top pedestal, chair, hat cabinet, solid brass bedstead with Simmon's spring & hair mattress, electric table lamp with silk shade, curtains, Indian velvet carpets, Cream enamel cane seated couch & arm chair, table, Writing desk & chair, etc., etc.

NURSERY:—Axminster carpet, White enamelled chest of drawers, table, chairs, 3 solid brass Child's bedsteads with mattresses, pedestal, desks, dining table, chairs, etc., etc.

ATTIC:—Mat carpets, stair matting, axminster carpet, linen cupboard, sewing machine, etc.

Pantry & Kitchen as usual

also

Large gilt framed oil paintings
Fine-toned iron framed Piano, by Moutrie
"Victor" Victrola and records
Marble column stands, busts, statues, lamp with globe & figure
Large Cooking stove "Mrs. Sam Range"
Fine Canteenset 178 Pieces

On view Saturday & Sunday, 4th & 5th October

In Front Salesroom

On Monday, 6th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

Salvage Auction No. 8

Salvage of

Superior Wines, Spirits and Stores, mostly water damaged only and of excellent quality removed from Messrs. Racine & Co.s Godown, 11 Avenue Edward VII, for convenience of sale.

Champagnes Heidsieck 1911
Champagnes "Monobrut"
Chablis "Dufouleur Pere et Fills"
Mâcon "Dufouleur Pere et Fills"
Pommard "Dufouleur Pere et Fills"
Sauternes George Moreau & Co.
Alsacian Hocks
to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

AISO

Superior Stores

Olive Oil, Bernese Swiss Milk, Vegetables etc.
D'orsay Perfumes
Ratines in lots of 6 yds.

On View Sunday & Monday

In Cargo Salesroom

On Wednesday, 8th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

Cases Champagne, 4 Cases Milk, 1 Case Rubber Soles, 5 Cases Alarm Clocks (Damaged), 2 Packages Foochow Paper (Damaged), Bags Heavy Ash (Damaged), 1 Empty Barrel, 20 Motor Car Inner Tubes, Approximately Galvanised Iron Tees, 10 Grindstones 9 x ⅝ C. Bowls (Damaged), 7 Cases Rubber Tape

And

---

134 Bundles Red Slate Surface Single Roofing,
1 Bale Army Blankets (No. 1 Quality),
1 Bale Art Printing Paper,
11 Pieces Green Serge,
20 Cases Bath Soap,

Also

Salvage Auction No. 7

Cargo Removed from Messrs. Racine & Cie's Godown
11 Avenue Edward VII

A Large Quantity of Black & Brown And Other Colours Boxcalf Leather, Kid, Sole Leather, Pegamoid, "An Lion" Tacks, Bicycles, & Sundries, (Slightly Water Stained).

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$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores

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Sun Glasses—in Various Shades

Moderate Prices

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25-26 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Telephones: North 651 and North 1717

We have been carrying on our business for more than thirty years and have been enjoying the confidence and commendation of the public. We are selling the coals of the best Chinese coal mines, such as, Dah Doong Coal, Ching Hsing Coal, Chung Hsing Coal, Tung Woo Coal, Houchi Coal, Liu Ho Kow Coal as well as Saghaline Coal. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, and Italian, American, French and Chinese Warships, Cotton Mills and other industrial factories have been purchasing great quantities of coal from us, and our annual sale amounts to over 200,000 tons.

Our coal is best selected and at moderate prices, and consumers may rely on us in obtaining the right kind of coal as named on their order. We are well versed in the qualities of the various coals suitable for different boilers.

Orders from foreign warships are especially welcome. It is understood that warships used to purchase coal from the merchants who are not belonging to the coal trade and who obtain their coal after passing many hands. These merchants do not understand what is the right coal for warships, who are liable to be cheated by these merchants. Such practices bring serious damage to the names of our Chinese coal mines.

We are doing business on thoroughly honest basis in a measure to preserve the name of our Chinese coals as well as to push our business. We guarantee the satisfaction of foreign steamships who may place orders with us. Sufficient stock of the coals is always available to meet our customers' demands, either for temporary order or for yearly contract. Please write or telephone us and our representative will call on you.

Hsia Hung Chong, Proprietor

Councillor to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Guild,
Chairman of the Shanghai Coal Merchants Association

Analyses

By Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

Dah Doong Coal:

Moisture	2.7 %
Volatile matter	36.6 %
Fixed carbon	56.7 %
Ash	4.0 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
14160 *B. T. U.*	

Liu Ho Kow Coal:

Moisture	1.0 %
Volatile matter	23.3 %
Fixed carbon	63.2 %
Ash	12.5 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
13690 *B. T. U.*	

Tung Woo Coal No. 1

Moisture	0.6 %
Volatile matter	24.3 %
Fixed carbon	64.0 %
Ash	11.1 %
Sulphur	0.4 %
13920 *B. T. U.*	

Tung Woo Coal No. 2

Moisture	0.7 %
Volatile matter	17.6 %
Fixed carbon	71.1 %
Ash	11.6 %
Sulphur	1.8 %
13910 *B. T. U.*	

Rogarty, Saghaline Coal:

Moisture	1.4 %
Volatile matter	18.7 %
Fired carbon	70.0 %
Ash	9.9 %
Sulphur	0.43 %
14170 *B. T. U.*	

Chung Hsing Coal:

Moisture	0.9 %
Volatile matter	28.4 %
Fixed carbon	58.1 %
Ash	12.6 %
Sulphur	0.5 %
13610 *B. T. U.*	

Houchi Coal:

Moisture	0.6 %
Volatile matter	17.1 %
Fixed carbon	75.3 %
Ash	7.0 %
Sulphur	0.7 %
14620 *B. T. U.*	

Ching Hsing Coal:

Moisture	0.7 %
Volatile matter	26.2 %
Fixed carbon	61.6 %
Ash	11.5 %
Sulphur	2.5 %
13340 *B. T. U.*	

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on September 30, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT		
Beef	per lb.	20-35
Mutton	"	20-35
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	30-40
FISH		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	"	25-30
Mandarin	"	50-60
Mackerel	"	40-45
Pomfret	"	35-40
Salmon	"	25-30
Samli	"	60-80
Soles	"	40-50
Whitebait	"	none
GAME POULTRY AND EGGS		
Deer	each	none
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	18-20
Woodcock	"	none
Teal	"	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	50-80
Wild Duck	"	45-50
Geese	"	80-$1.00
Wild Duck	"	45-50
Pigeons	"	18-20
Wild Pigeon	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
FRUIT		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	20-25
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	6-8
Grapes	"	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	"	$1.20-$1.40
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	"	8-10
Pumelces	each	20-25
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	12-14
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	per. lb.	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	15-18
VEGETABLES		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Egg Plant	"	8-10
French Beans	"	8-10
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	per lb.	8-10
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	none
Green Corn	"	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	2-3
Tomatoes	per lb.	8-10
Spinach	per lb.	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
GRAIN AND FLOUR		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Barley	"	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$15.00
MILK		
Chinese dairies per bottle		$0.20
Foreign dairies "		$0.25
FUEL		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 15.75
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 18.75

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Chief Inspector.

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Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Oct. 6 — Portlan	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 5 — San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 5 — New York	Liberator	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Oct. 7 — New York	Eurylochos	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10 — New York	†Pres. Hayes	Am. Dollar Line
Oct. 11 — San Francisco	†Pres. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 13 — New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 13 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 15 — Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 17 — New York	C. of Rangoon	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 20 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 21 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 25 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Am. C.P.O.S.
Oct. 27 — New York	Kosmo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 2 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 5 — New York	Moorish Pringce	Prince Line
Nov. 6 — New York	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7 — New York	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Nov. 14 — Seattle	P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Oct. 7 — Bremen	Aachen	Ger. Meichers Co.
Oct. 8 — London	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8 — London	Kabinga	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 9 — Marseilles	Amboise	Fr. M. M. & Co.
Oct. 10 Marseilles	P. Hayes	Am. Dollar Line
Oct. 13 — Rotterdam	Trier	Ger. Meichers Co
Oct. 14 — London	Peshawur	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 14 — London	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Oldenburg	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Independence	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 15 — Liverpool	Tydeus	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Hamburg	Oldenburg	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 17 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 21 — London	Glenogle	Br. G. L. E. A.
Oct. 21 — London	Dardanus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 23 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M.M.
Oct. 25 — Hamburg	Nippon	Ekman F. A. Ltd
Oct. 27 — Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 28 — Hamburg	Oliva	Ger. H. S. Line
Oct. 28 — Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H.O.A.L.
Oct. 28 — London	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 29 — London	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 31 — London	Cuty of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 1 — London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
NoNv. 1 — Trieste	Persia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Nov. 4 — Hamburg	Havelland	Ger. H. A. L.
Nov. 6 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 7 — Marseilles	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.E.A.
Nov. 10 — London	City of Durham	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 11 — London	Malwa	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 12 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — London	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Japan Ports

Oct. 5 6:00 *Nagoya	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 5 8:30 *Nagasaki	†Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 8 9:30 *Moji	†Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 9 8:30 *Nagasaki	†Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 10 5:30 *Miike	Niigato Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 8:30 *Moji	Yamashiro M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 11 8:00 *Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 12 9:00 *Nagoya	Rokko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 18 — Moji	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

For Hongkong, Manila, Java Etc.

Oct. 6 Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Oct. 6 — Hongkong, Manila	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 6 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Mara	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 8 — Hongkong, Manila	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Oct. 10 — Java	Tjiliwong	Dut. J.C.J.L.
Oct. 10 — Hongkong, Manila	Pres. Hayes	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 10 — Hongkong	Peshawur	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 11 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Asia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 14 — Hongkong	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 19 — Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 25 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 28 — Hongkong	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.

For Southern Ports

Oct. 5 D.L. Amoy, Canton	†Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 5 D.L. Swatow, Canton	†Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 7 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9 7:00 *Amoy and Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11 10:00 *Swatow and Canton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11 10:00 *Swatow and Canton	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

Oct. 5 D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br J. M. & Co.
Oct. 7 D.L. Newchwang, Antung	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 7 M. Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A
Oct. 7 3:00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9 7:00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 10 9:00 *Newchwang	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11 10:00 Tsingtau	Luchow	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Oct. 5 M.N. Hankow	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 6 M.N. Hankow	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 6 M.N. Hankow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 6 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 7 M.N. Hankow	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 7 M.N. Hankow	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8 M.N. Hankow	Whangpu	Br B. & S.
Oct. 8 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 10 M.N. All ports	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9 M.N. Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 11 M.N. Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13 MM.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 15 M.N. Hankow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924

"Ma" Ferguson's Plan To Oust The Klan

Declares She Will Be Her Own Boss As Governor Of Texas; Husband To Help

MRS. FERGUSON SWEEPS UP K. K. K.

The first woman selected to be Governor of one of the United States plans to be the Chief Executive of Texas in fact as well as in name. She made her campaign a fight against the Ku Klux Klan Klan and she purposes to carry on that fight when she takes office.

Two thousand miles away the success of Mrs. Miriam Amanda Ferguson in the Gubernatorial primary seemed to be a dubious gain for woman in politics. Her opponents charged, and the statement seemed credible, that behind "Ma" Ferguson's skirts hid the disqualified figure of Jim Ferguson, a former Governor, who had been impeached on charges affecting his personal honesty. Jim Ferguson is the husband of "Ma" Ferguson.

An interview with Mrs. Ferguson by a member of the staff of The New York Times and a visit to her home afford evidence that the first woman Governor has been underestimated. Her success in the primary—the formal election is still to come, but in Texas the Democratic nomination is ordinarily equivalent to election—is attributable to the Klan struggle, and she was aided by her husband, a skillful politician; but time and chance also favor male candidates. The important fact is that Mrs. Miriam Amanda Ferguson declares her intention to administer the office for which she has been designated, and asserts that her views and her policies are her own. In important matters they diverge from those with which her husband has been identified.

Mrs. Ferguson is not embarrased by the allegation that her husband and not herself will be the Chief Executive of Texas on Jan. 1. At her home in Temple, in the presence of former Governor Ferguson, she was told:

"It has been published from one end of Texas to the other that you will only be a figurehead and that your husband will be the real Governor."

WILL BE GOVERNOR, SHE SAYS

"Yes I know all about that," Mrs. Ferguson replied. "Of ocurse, I shall consult my husband and I shall also consult some of the other able men who have so loyally supported me in my battle for the nomination. 'Jim,' I mean my husband, has been painted in all the colors of the rainbow, but I know him better than any other person, and I know that he is honest and that no man was ever more misjudged. He is my husband, and trusting him as I do I would be foolish not to seek his advice when necessary. But after all is said and done, the fact remains that I am to be the Governor and I shall be Governor in every sense of the word."

Mr. Ferguson laughed heartily when the question was raised over the Klan's assertion that he would be the real Governor, and when Mrs. Ferguson had spoken for herself, he added: "Now that you have met and talked with my wife, I guess you have no doubt as to who will be the Governor. As for me, I shall be the handy man about the house. I will cut the wood and bring in the water."

"Oh, no," Mrs. Ferguson broke in, "you are going to do everything you can to help me, just as are all my other good friends."

Yet in appearance and in her background Mrs. Ferguson is the housewife and the gentlewoman rather than the politican. Her home is at Temple, a city of about 10,000 people in the geographical centre of the State. The late Joseph Wallace, Mrs. Ferguson's father, was a leading citizen of Temple County, and the title to the farm, which was his home, now stands in the name of his daughter.

FAMILIAR WITH PUBLIC AFFAIRS

She was born and reared in a home of culture, and the charge that she is a woman lacking in education and in familiarity with public affairs is obviously untrue. Her friends describe her as one of the able women of the State, and it is only necessary to talk to her to realise that she is at home among the problems with which she will have to deal as Governor.

Mrs. Ferguson was still acknowledging the congratulations of friends and of strangers as well when she received The New York Times correspondent at her home in Temple. A slight woman of medium stature she must be in the early 40s. Her two daughters are grown and one of them is married, but until the present campaign they absorbed their mother's attention. The future Governor of the Lone Star State was as gay as a girl as she talked over her political victory. A stream of messenger boys brought in telegrams from all parts of the United States, and Mrs. Ferguson expressed wonder why everybody in the country seemed to be interested in the fortunes of "just an average Texas woman." She expressed frank pleasure in her election.

Mrs. Mariam A. Ferguson, of Temple, Texas, has been nominated for the Democratic candidacy for Governor of Texas, practically equivalent to election, the first woman ever so honored in America. Mrs. Ferguson made the race to vindicate her husband, James E. Ferguson, who was impeached as Governor seven years ago on the charge of improper use of the State's money. He conducted her campaign and will virtually be Governor. She made her campaign a bitter fight against the Ku Klux Klan.

"Of course, I am delighted," she said. "If I was not I would not be human. But I think I know exactly the kind of task that is to be mine in the two years I will be Governor. I am not a bit nervous and I know I am going to make good; otherwise I would not have made the race. I do feel the weight of the burden I am to assume and that is why during the campaign I prayed God for guidance, and as Governor I shall continue to seek the guidance that can come only from Him."

Mrs. Ferguson was asked: "What in you opinion was the outstanding issue of the campaign. She replied without hestiation:

"The Ku Klux Klan."

"In your opinion, does the victory of the anti-Klan ticket mean the end of the Invisible Empire in Texas?"

"There is no question about what this victory means to Texas," the future Governor responded. "The result shows that the people of this great State of ours are through with the Klan domination, and I think we Texans know more about what this means than do the people of any other State in the Union. This victory is the voice of Texas declaring in tones no one can misunderstand that the Wizard and his henchmen shall not rule Texas.

WILL HELP DAVIS, SHE SAID

"Furthermore," declared Mrs. Ferguson, "I am convinced this great victory will prove of inestimable benefit to other States in which the Klan has gained a foothold, especially in these Southern States of ours."

"Do you think," she was asked, "it will help John W. Davis?"

"Of course it will," was the quick answer. "Before Texas spoke, the opposition, while taking advantage of Klan support in territory normally Republican, was using the Klan issue in Democratic States, especially Texas, as an argument in support of the Republican ticket. I guess they will have to shift their tactics now. Indiana and Texas were the two star States of Klandom. Well, Texas is free but Indiana is still in the clutches, and the Klan in Indiana is Republican. Then, of course, there is Maine, and I might go still further; but what's the use. The country knows, and after all that is what counts."

Mrs. Ferguson said the Democratic candidate for President has no more enthusiastic supporter in the United States than she. She said that it was "just like Mr. Davis to speak his mind about the Klan before the election without waiting to see which way the victory went."

"John W. Davis," said Mrs. Ferguson, and she was deeply in earnest, "is one of the greatest men we have ever had. He is brave, and when he spoke at Seagirt he did a thing so courageous I can't help but believe it will mean his election. Of course, I am going to help in every way I can. You can rest assured that I will be found doing my 'very best bit' for Mr. Davis."

NOW SHE WOULD HIT THE KLAN

"What of the future of the Klan in Texas and what steps, if any, do you expect to take to make it impossible for the Klan again to menace the Government of Texas?" Mrs. Ferguson was asked.

"When I announced my candidacy for Governor," she answered, "I told the people of Texas that if a man is so narrow and so intolerant that he wants to believe in the principles of the Ku Klux, that is his right and his business. But when he covers up his face and goes out in disguise to whip and assault some woman or murder and main some man, then that is mine and every other good citizen's business, and, therefore, I am in favor of a law that will punish by a term in the county jail any person over the age of 21 found in a public place with a mask on or in disguise, and where three or more persons over the age of 21 are found together in a private place with a mask or other disguise on, then I would give them one year in the pen. Furthermore, I am in favor of putting any church property on the tax rolls at full value that is permitted to be used by parties in mask or disguise.

"I am in favor of a strict law

(Continued on Page 4)

A Strong Criticism Of Monroe's Boxer Plan

Writer Says "Americans Are Crazy" If They Accept Educator's Scheme

The following criticism of Dr. Paul Monroe's contemplated plan for disposing of the balance, about G. $6,000,000 of the American share of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity has been handed to The China Press for publication by an American resident of China, who, for several years, has been closely connected with educational work in this country. Owing to his present position, he has asked that his name be withheld.

Once again a prominest American educator who has had practically no continuous contact with Chinese, aside from "Western-returned students," takes a leading part in arrangements affecting American relations with China. This time it is, according to recent press interviews, Dr. Paul Monroe, unofficial expert advisor to the American and Chinese governments with regard to the expenditure of the Boxer indemnity funds. Those funds, it has been decided, are to be spent for educational and cultural purposes. The Board of Control has already been appointed and certain goals tentatively set—partly it must be presumed, with Dr. Monroe's endorsement. Probably, a casual comment of representative British—not imperialists but idealists—in China. "Are the Americans crazy?" puts tersely an attitude of mind with regard to these preliminary steps, that it may be worth while looking into.

Let us take up, first, two or three aspects of the control of the funds and, second, a couple of points as to constructive projects proposed.

In the first place, the Board put in control of the funds is to be two-thirds Chinese and one-third American two of the latter being resident in America (who have visited China, but whose interpreters were almost entirely Western-returned students) and one of those resident in China is an employe of the Chinese Government. Moreover, at the place where supplies are purchased, where "number two" and lesser men employed, and where their salaries are paid, there are no stipulations as to foreign management and oversight of funds. In other words virtual Chinese control. Now, to put it briefly, one need not go to the political regime of China to discover the dangers connected with Chinese control. One need not even go to the foreign commercial interests in China, who are under such suspicion by these "liberal" Western educators. Go to the missionaries, or the professional layman, Go to the Chinese themselves. No foreigner could make stronger statements than those made by a Chinese writer in the Chinese Social and Political Science Review of 1920 or '21 in regard to the prevailing squeeze, nepotism and inefficiency in the educational system of China. That article speaks for itself. There is no use repeating it here—it is an old story to the resident of China duplicated in all aspects of Chinese life. If the most candid of the Chinese who are in a position to know, would only speak out in that way, incidents enough could be supplied from higher institutions as well as lower to disillusion the idealistic trusting educators from the west. Some are so plain that even the ordinary blind foreigner detects them; as for example, such lack of discipline in higher institutions that students are passed in their subjects no matter how poor their work and marks have been. A claim of certain of these well-meaning gentlemen from home is that they personally "urged the students" to root out from their institutions these typical traits of squeeze, nepotism, and inefficiency, and that these young men "promised to do so," two or three years ago (!), and that therefore the situation surely "must have changed." Such is the ultra naivete of the "homeside" American. Frankly speaking, such a claim is simply hooted by the old residents as an indication of his ignorance of the Asiatic. Since when does the Briton abandon his traditional sportmanship over-night? Since when does the Armenian rid himself of his keen business sense at the resolve to be generous? And since when can the Chinese in his native environment get away so easily from that loyalty and submission to his relatives which he is at the basis of nepotism; or from the custom of flexible unstipulated commissions by each man able to exact them; or from the drag of inefficiency and the odium for persistent standards of efficiency? The man who lives in China day after day does not have to read such classic sociological studies as Sumner's *Folkways* to realise the enormous inertia to be overcome in a departure from social custom; he sees it day by day for five, ten, twenty years. And he expects leading educators in the West who take a hand in American-Chinese relations, to realise it. If they are not ready to come and absorb it during prolonged first-hand contact with the unveneered rank and file of the civilisation as it is, they should at least make such armchair study of comparative cultures and of the process of social change as will make them realise it. To be unaware of the scope of squeeze, nepotism, and inefficiency in Chinese civilisation, from the Western viewpoint, or to expect its eradication in any real Chinese group integrated with the rest of Chinese life, in any short time, is inexcusable in men with responsibility for Sino-Western negotiations. Yet, such is the implication of turning the Boxer indemnity funds over to Chinese control.

Dr. Monroe wopld probably reply to this with his reported statement that, even if all this were true, the Boxer indemnity is "China's money." Let us examine this claim also. If this is "China's money" and there are really "no strings attached," what of the stipulation that it must be spent for "educational and cultural purposes" only? What is that if not a denial that it is "China's money" in the sense that the Chinese may dispose of it as they will—a "string" of some consequence! There is no consistency here, even of such equivocation does ease the consciences of the professional educator or cultural specialist. And the Chinese realise it. As evidence, note those Chinese who protest against present suggestions for using the fund, and assert that if this is actually China's money, there should be no stipulation by foreigners against its being used for railroad, industrial, engineering or other such projects. These Chinese are entirely justified. America's stipulation, and her virtually requiring China's appointment of foreign administrators—if it were not a *kah chi* ("polite") appointment of only five members, two of whom reside in America—are absolutely inconsistent with the assertion that it is "China's money, without strings." And we all know that no nation in a position of power would be told what to do with money that was its own. Moreover those who know the rank and file of the Chinese are quite confident that the only reason that Chinese representatives acceded to these conditions is that they thought they would be more likely to get it if these conditions were made. Or, because educators happened to be nearer the official ear than industrialists, or because it would give them more prestige in the eyes of America and other powers likely to return the indemnity (Great Britain, for instance), or some such practical "disinterested" reasons. If it is "China's money," then let it be handed over to China—that means, of course, China's official representatives — without any strings whatsoever, and if they wish to spend it for industrial or military purposes—even for continuing the present state of war—that is their business!

Of course, the American representatives and expert advisors "hedge" at this point! And here is a third claim that warrants scrutiny. They want to be sure, say they, that the "Chinese people" get "value received!" Commendable indeed! Incidentally, note that this means, unequivocally, "strings" on the money! Yet note also the peculiar fact that they do not insist on enough "strings" to make it certain that the "Chinese people" will get value received.) If they want the Chinese people to get "value received," it does not take a specialist in the economists' theory of "value" to point out the strangeness of insisting on handing over dollars, coin, bank notes. Is it possible that the American negotia-

(Continued on Page 4)

Mars Sails By America Coldly Without A Word

No Message Comes From The Planet, Ruddily Glowing As It Nears The Earth; Polar Snow Visible

Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., August 24.—Seen through the largest refracting telescope in the world, here, the planet Mars looked like a small orange with a patch of mold on it shortly after midnight this morning. The swashbucking planet was closer to earth than it has been for 120 years—34,637,000 miles. And it will be almost 120 years again before it dips once more into such close view.

Luckily, atmospheric conditions were almost perfect for observation early this morning. The sky above Lake Geneva was clear and splashed with stars. Mars itself shone in the south like a great burning diamond.

"This is the best night for observing Mars we have had in twenty-four years," said Engineer Frank R. Sullivan of the observatory, which is a part of the University of Chicago. "Both satellites are clearly visible, an extremely rare bit of luck."

For Mars has its moons—two of them. They shone in the great lens like chips of star dust. They play tag with their father planet with such dizzy speed that full moon, half moon and crescent moon—two each—appear on Mars in the space of an earthly twenty-four hours.

The smallest one, known as "Dread," is only twelve miles in diameter; the other, called "Fear," about twenty. "Fear," about 12,000 miles from the edge of Mars, traverses its tiny orbit once every seven hours.

Professor Edwin D. Frost, director of the observatory, said that a third moon might possibly be discovered. Most of the night his first assistant, Professor George Van Biesbroeck, kept his eyes glued to the lens searching the heavens some 35,000,000 miles away, but the third satellite didn't appear. Excellent photographs were taken of the satellites. For a month Professor Frost is to direct nightly observations.

The tube of the Yerkes telescope weighs six tons. It is sixty-two feet long and it is so delicately balanced that a baby's hand could swing it around. The dome was dark. With Professor Frost and Professor Van Biesbroeck were Engineer Sullivan, Professor Storrs Barrett, Professor W. H. Garrett, a few invited friends and newspaper men.

Professor Van Biesbroeck was crouched before the lens, jotting down notes, alert on his target 35,000,000 miles away. To his eye Mars looked like a ruddy silver dollar or an orange. At one tip was a spot of tarnish.

"A snow field," explained Professor Frost.

MARTIAN SEASONS LIKE OURS

It appeared as he talked that the polar regions at this time of the year are covered with a great peninsula of ice.

"It looks like the North Pole," said Professor Frost. "Really, however, it's the southern extremity. The lens inverts the image."

Then there were the tiny moons of Mars chasing each other around their glowing father.

Professor Frost presently told his audience a few things about Mars.

"I hate to disappoint you," he smiled, "but really I expect nothing of consequence to come of this observation. I am, though, interested in the possibility of a new satellite and its discovery."

He said that it was entirely within the range of possibility that life of some nature might exist on the neighborng planet.

"This by no means indicates," he explained, "that I think there is intelligent human life on Mars. Far from it. But I do believe it entirely possible that some sort of primitive vegetable life does exist."

He scouted as absolutely ridiculous any possibility of intercommunication between the planets by means of radio or other devices. And he declared that the so-called canals, which were not visible to the untrained eye during the observation, were not "canals" in the usual sense, but "channels often twenty miles wide and thousands of miles long."

The red coloring of Mars, said Professor Frost, comes not from forest or vegetable matter, but most likely from red sand, ferous salt or ground up jasper. The canals, he said, are very possibly vegetable in origin.

CLOUDS OBSECURE THE VIEW

Washington, August 23.—Martians kept themselves effectively concealed from the eyes and ears of Washington observers last night, affording watchers neither a glimpse nor a murmur of anything unusual.

No one in this city could be found this afternoon who pretended to have distinguished any odd sounds different than from the Summer curse of static.

At both the Naval and Georgetown University Observatories, scientists were eagerly gazing at the red planet, Father John Gipprich of Georgetown concentrating on the polar cap, and Dr. Asaph Hall at the Government institution, on the two satellites of Mars, which his father discovered. Father Gipprich stated today that he saw nothing new about Mars, although a vigil was kept from 10 p.m. until 1 a.m.

Cloudy weather made observation unsatisfactory and the star was not clearly defined.

STUDY VEGETATION ON PLANET

Flagstaff, Ariz., August 22.—Recording what they held to be their most favorable observations of Mars since 1909, astronomers at Lowell Observatory here today gathered data of the progress of what they presumed to be vegetative growth on the planet.

A dark spot known as Solis Lacus, said the astronomers, appearing almost in the center of the planet as viewed from here last night, has become considerably darker than when it was seen a month ago.

"This is the season of the most interesting development, said Earl Slipher, brother of Dr. V. M. Slipher, Director of the observatory. "On Mars the weather at this time of the year would correspond with late May in this climate. As the region we are studying appears to us each evening, we find its markings becoming darker and darker.

"No telescope yet conceived could possibly reveal the largest structure mankind could build on Mars. A great metropolis would be invisible even under a telescope at 34,000,000 miles."

STRANGE SIGNALS NOT FROM MARS

London, August 23 (Associated Press).—Professor A. M. Low, who was among those present at Dulwich at 1 o'clock this morning when strange and unindentified signals were received on a twenty-four tube radio set, does not believe they came from Mars.

"I think it must have been a combination of atmospherics and heterodyning—that is, interference between various stations," he said.

He added that he had not expected that messages would be received from Mars, but that he would be ashamed of himself if he had ignored the meritorious efforts to obtain communication. In these days of progress, he pointed out, nothing was beyond the range of possibility.

The planet was observed for a few minutes at the Greenwich Observatory last night, but observation conditions were not good. The south polar cap and some other markings were visible, but nothing unusual was seen.

Vancouver, B. C., August 23.—The combination of four dashes heard by wireless stations in this vicinity each morning for the last four weeks are not mysterious messages from Mars, according to an explanatory statement issued by E. J. Haughton, Superintendent of the Dominion Government wireless service. The signals are merely those sent from United States radio beacons on a new type of transmitter, said the statement.

MARS TALKS FRENCH

Paris Editors Misled by Error in Transcribing "Zipp"

Paris, August 23.—English as she is spoken and sometimes written led some of the most learned of the French newspapers today into the dissemination of an unanticipated bit of news. It also led some papers, which include the most dignified journals of Paris, to give valuable space to editorial expatiation on the possible significance behind the spoken word in question.

The spoken word "zipp" described the sound of the last of four mysterious dashes picked up yesterday by a Canadian radio station and thought for a time to be possible signals from Mars. The ingenious young operator at this end of the cable, never having heard the word zipp, but being familiar with the French word which might be written "zopp" exercised poetic license. As a result the French press was informed that the Point Grey station in British Columbia had picked up the word "zopp," and throughout the day the French press informed the public of the possible communication from Mars and hazarded weird guesses as to the possible meaning the strange Martian word might have in French, English, Japanese or any other translatable language.

SO THIS IS MARS!

The above picture of the planet Mars was made through the giant telescope at the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., the largest telescope in the world. The picture was snapped during the closest approach of Mars to this earth in 120 years.

SURE MARS HAS BEINGS

Flammarion Thinks They Are Happier and Wiser

Juvisy, France, August 23 Associated Press).—Camille Flammarion, the 82-year-old French astronomer, spent most of last night watching Mars at his observatory here. This morning all his old enthusiasm regarding

(Continued on Page 3)

Caterpillar Wheels On Tractors In Germany's Desolate Waste Lands

No piece of country in Europe, writes G. H. Morrison, can beat the moorlands in Germany for sheer desolation and lack of promise. One can hardly imagine anyone having the heart to try to make it grow anything marketable. The soil is soft, sandy and often boggy, covered for a large part with barren scrub or stunted timber. The undergrowth of gorse is thick and tangled, and this is the kind of country the German government is trying to persuade people to attempt to cultivate, so as to increase Germany's supply of home-grown food and make the country less dependent on imported produce.

"Whatever do you call that queer-looking thing?" I could not help asking the German farmer I saw this week, pulling his five-furrow plough with a machine looking like nothing I had ever seen before. And yet it seemed strangely familiar. It strongly suggested the famous "tanks" our armies used with such effect against the Germans in Flanders. (As a matter of fact, that is where the Germans got the idea for making this new kind of tractor).

The farmer looked at me with bitter reproach in his eye as he answered dryly "That is the General Servant." This curt answer did not convey much information. But when I made it clear that even if the elephantine, ponderous-looking thing did strike one as amusing at first sight, nobody was trying to ridicule him, he softened enough to give an explanation.

"There isn't anything you can't do on a farm with that lady," he said. "She's specially made for work on this kind of country. You would think from her weight"—I learned afterwards that the size he was using weighed three tons—"that on soft soil like this she would sink so deep that she could never be got out again. A horse couldn't possible pull a plough on this country. But these 'caterpillar wheels' as they call them, hardly sink at all."

CATERPILLAR WHEELS

It is as well to explain here what caterpillar wheels are. Anyone who saw our tanks in Flanders will remember the broad chain belting that was fixed round the rims of the wheels of the tanks. This belting was made in sections. The vast steel animal in moving along laid its own track before it, as it were, section by section. If this belting is taken off, and laid out flat on the ground, the wheels on the tractor, which one cannot see when the belting is on the machine, are all the time really running on steel rails, no matter what kind of country the tractor is passing over.

This enables a heavy vehicle to go over soft or sandy soil without sinking. The thin wheels of a heavy vehicle drawn by horses, as venent at times that she can also go backwards.

"A man with a little gumption can make the things do all kinds of work." He pointed to a windlass at the back of the machine. "By means of this rope, one can rig up a sack hoist in a few minutes. All one has to do is to sling the rope over the pulley above the hay-loft door and let the motor wind in. Nothing can beat it for putting sacks of produce or flour or bales of hay into the loft. And with the belt drive supplied when one buys the turn-out, one can run any kind of machine—chaff-cutter, thresher, woodsaw, or water-pump. It is a simple matter to saw up old trees for firewood or cut out weather boards for building.

"She goes over any kind of land. It is as easy to plough a hill-side as a piece of level. The broad, flat caterpillar feet grip like claws. She goes over holes and ditchets as if they weren't there. She works from morning till night and never gets tired. If you had tackled the job of trying to make this country grow stuff and had once tried it with horses you would not be so tickled because our "General Servant" looks a bit awkward at first!"

DEVELOPMENT FROM TANK

It struck me that a machine like this would be the very thing for colonial farming, and determined to call on the maker. It turned out to be the work of one of the biggest machine factories in Germany. These machines, it appears, were first made about three years ago when the problem of growing more food in Germany was seriously taken in hand by the government and it became clear that many miles of absolutely barren country would have to be put under cultivation. The idea of using caterpillar wheels really had been suggested by the success of the tanks at the front As is so usual nowadays in this country the enquiry as to whether after three years of experience, these new tractors had really proved practical, was answered by showing me a film of the tractor at work. It showed me in pictures everything the farmer had said the machine could do.

Obviously it was not possible all on one day to show the machine at work doing clearing, ploughing harrowing, fertilising, grubbing, harvesting, threshing and chaff-cutting! But at the works it was shown that in the hands of a man with a little ingenuity it has many another useful application, such as for transporting heavy machine parts, shunting trucks, rolling asphalt or road-metal—things that would never occur to a farmer.

As a result of some technical questions, I was taken to the engineer's office. A dapper, clean-shaven, alert little man sitting in his shirt sleeves pouring over a number of drawings looked up as one entered.

I asked he engineer about fuel.

"Fuel?" he said. "You can use benzine, benzol, gasoline, kerosene, naphta, crude oil—any liquid fuel you can get. The 25-Horse power 3 ton machine working at its maximum capacity uses about 2 gallons of benzol per hour. The 50-HP 6¾ ton size uses about double. You must understand, of course, that the machine cannot be used to carry loads at all. It only pulls. It is simply a tractor. The motor is a 4-cylinder internal combustion with spark plug ignition and electric starter. The smaller size goes 850 revs., the larger 900, not as a maximum but as a steady performance. Every part of the inside works can be reached easily from the sides so that it is easy to clean and easy to find any defect that arises. Every vital part is well protected from dust, dirt and water.

"Every part of the machine is numbered and the sizes standardised. Every single part can be ordered separately and the "spares" are certain to fit exactly where they belong. The machine can turn in its own length and go through water up to a man's knee without suffering any damage.

"When one considers that such a machine can replace draft horses in every way, can work on land where horses are useless, costs nothing for upkeep when not working, seldom needs a repair, can be quickly put right by slipping in a 'spare,' can be understood by any untrained person of average intelligence after about three weeks of schooling, can be used for hauling supplies over the worst roads in all kinds of weather—then the expenditure of a few hundreds of pounds is well worth it.

"After all, it is not much more than a team of good horses would cost."

Jewett Cars Win Annual Hill Climb At Syracuse

Repeating the performance at Albany two weeks before, two Jewett Specials won first and second in the Syracuse, N.Y., Automobile Club's third annual hill-climb, Saturday, July 26. Last year's record time of 1 minute, 31 4-5 seconds set by a Jewett was lowered to 1 minute, 22 2-5 seconds.

George Reynolds, driving the winning Jewett, won two first prizes, one in the piston displacement class event and the other for winning the free-for-all.

In the open race the Jewetts met five special hillclimbers. All were set to break the Jewett's grasp on the Automobile Club of Syracuse' Championship Cup. When won three times the cup will go to the Jewett as the champion hill-climber of the United States, according to the program of this event each year.

The next best time to the Jewett's was 1 minute, 26 4-5 seconds, made by a well-known eight-cylinder car.

A crowd estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000 persons witnessed this year's hill-climb. An entire troop of New York state Troopers, sent there by the state to handle the crowd, found it difficult to keep the people off the roadway up the steep hill.

The hill-climbing cars twisted and turned and shot straight up the mile and four-tenths hill as though it were a level stretch. The maximum grade of 10 percent was climbed at 75 miles per hour, according to Reynolds, the winning driver.

Wonderful Roadway Across Florida Keys

One of the most wonderful motor roads in the world will soon be completed, running from Key West across the Florida Keys to the mainland. The Dixie Highway, as the road is known, is 122 miles in length. The above cut shows a part of this remarkable roadway.

The Dixie Highway, the most phenomenal road in America, will pass over a chain of beautiful coral islets—the keys, across ocean liner lanes, through marvellously beautiful seascapes. I will almost parallel the Overseas Railway, which is still considered one of the most remarkable feats accomplished by American engineers. The engineering difficulties, of course, are tremendous.

The road will lead from the Flordia mainland directly out across the Florida Key to Key West. Work has already been begun with the construction of the Key Largo bridge across the channel betwen Key Largo and the mainland.

Final approval of construction of this highway came from the War Department last July. A year ago Key West voted $300,000 in bonds toward this enterprise, and Dade county, on the mainland, is expected to contribute at least $100,000 more for its share of the undertaking.

The road will cross over water up to 30 feet deep, and gaps between the isles will be as long as seven miles. The trip will afford a wonderful panorama of vivid waters and changing colors. The shoals dazzle with every blue of the rainbow, reflecting the green and brown sea weed, the pink coral bottom and schools of brilliantly colored fish, scenes of wonderful beauty.

Italian's Army's War Center Scene Of Race

The suburbs of Udine, a frontier city which figured prominently during the war as the headquarters of the Italian army, has been the scene of a keen 287½ mile road race, the results of which were protested by some of the competitors and have only just been rendered official.

In the small car class the May Cup has been awarded to Madame Simonotti, driving a two-seater Amilcar. In the second division, where competition was particularly keen, Leone Bastinelli on a Fiat 501 came home first and was followed by three O.M. cars driven respectively by De Pippi, Calligaro and Danieli.

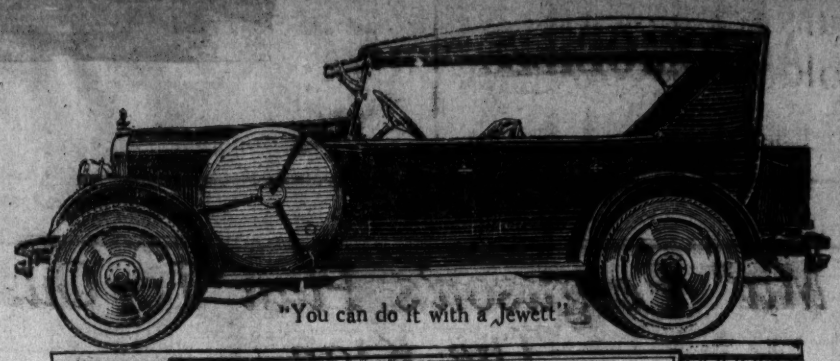
The respective winners in the third, fourth and fifth classes were a Bianchi, driven by Ricchetti, a Lancia handled by Venturi, and an Alfa-Romeo with Pelizzo at the wheel.

Fifty-Mile Beach Race In New Zealand

Of the eight events which constituted the program of the annual motor meet on Muriway Beach, New Zealand, the most important was a fifty mile race over a short course, for all classes of cars not exceeding a piston displacement of 2800 cc.

In this event a 10-15 h.p. Fiat 501 finished second only 55 seconds behind the winner, a 12 h.p. Austin, the fifty miles having been covered in 46 minutes 55 seconds, which gives an average speed of practically 64 miles an hour. The Fiat beat five other competitors of much bigger piston displacement. While not a record, the speed is very satisfactory for an engine of this small size on a beach which was in very poor condition on the day of the race.

The race for the New Zealand Cup, which united a large number of entrants, was won by a Mercer, with a Ford second and an Essex third. In a 1½ mile race for ladies, with 13 starters, a Fiat 501 captured first place and was followed home by two Chandler cars.



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A Thrifty Six Built by Paige

Gear Changing Rarely Necessary

THE Jewett Works wish to acquaint the motor car buyers with the mechanical construction of the Jewett.

The Jewett clutch is an engineering feat. Gear shifting on a Jewett is instant without pause and no clashing. The new Paige type clutch, no matter how fast you lift your foot, can neither stall the engine nor jerk the car. It engages and disengages smoothly and gently. The gear box is unusually silent and shifts as easily as the clutch. The powerful, flexible, six cylinder engine makes gear changing rarely necessary.

Easy steering is one of the most delightful features of Jewett performance. At each end of the Paige-Timken front axle are ball-bearing steering spindles that respond to the slightest touch on the wheel. The old tension and strain of a "stiff wheel" are forgotten. The frailest woman finds Jewett a pleasure to handle.

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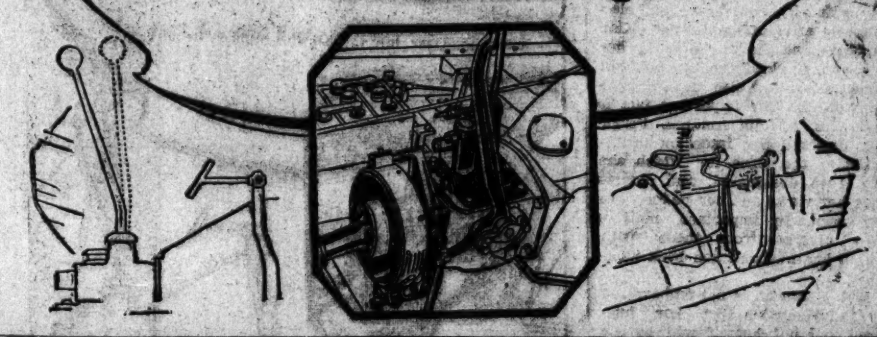

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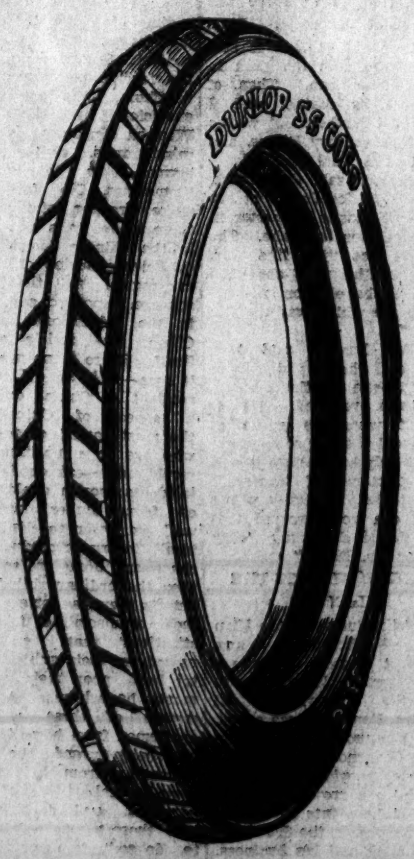

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The tread of the Dunlop Cord is astonishingly tough and withstands cuts and punctures in a remarkably way. The design of the tread ensures a firm grip of the road under all conditions,

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Mars Sails By America Coldly Without A Word

(Continued from Page 1)

the planet seemed to have been rearoused.

"Life seems quite as intense on Mars as on the earth," he said, "but it seems impossible for us to divine by what methods the two humanities will some day communicate with each other—doubtless by telepathic radiation.

Paris, August 23.—"When shall we get into communication with Mars?" echoed Camille Flammarion, French octogenarian astronomer, to a question put by the Petit Parisien.

"Why, perhaps the Martians already have tried at the epoch of the iguanodon and the dinosaur and got tired. As to the luminous projections observed on Mars, are they signals or simply reflections of the sun on peaks? That mystery I woud be as bold to affirm as unscientific to deny. Who knows if this year will settle the question?"

M. Flammarion has no doubt that there are inhabitants on Mars.

"The fact of their existence," he says, "is a natural conclusion from observations of their planet. By what miracle could the forces of nature, existing under identical conditions, be sterile there and productive here? Their world is astonishingly like ours.

"Certainly there is less water. There are no great oceans there, as here, but rather little seas—Mediterraneans. The many spotted patches of dark green no doubt are caused by vegetation and marshes, with long, floating weeds, like the famous Sargasso, in which the descendants of Columbus lost themselves. There are cool, rosy dawns, scorching noons and golden sunsets, as with us, but more serene harmony.

"The Martians are happier than we and, above all, much more intelligent. First, because their planet is several million years older than ours, and progress is a law; then because they are less governed by matter, the gravity there being less. A man or woman of 150 pounds would weigh only fifty on Mars.

"Besides, as the years are nearly twice as long, the Martian is only 50 when we are 94. Finally, the climate is more equable."

Sidewalk Savants See Mars For Dime

Credulous, Or Suspicious They Form Lines Eagerly At Curbstone Telescopes

Although Mars, in recent weeks, has enjoyed an amount of publicity that would arouse the envy of even the greatest theatrical press agent, none of this free advertising appears to have been commercialized. The only people, in fact, who seem to have benefited are those patient men who set up telescopes in public places and invite wayfarers to view the stars.

At ordinary times these appeals meet with a scant response, and the celestial showmen often call to the passing throngs in vain. But since Mars began to assume a top-of-the-column importance in the day's news, business in the star-gazing line, at 10 cents a gaze, has fairly boomed. At one of the uptown parks last night lines of men and women filed past two telescopes between 11 and midnight eager to view the ruddy planet.

"See the wonders of Mars," shouted one of the amateur astronomers. "Now is your chance to view the snowcaps and the great canals that are causing so much talk among the scientists. You'll never have such a chance again in your lifetime."

At these words the crowd pressed forward, and a burly, red-faced man, who led the line, peeped into the object glass. "Why, I don't see a darned thing," he exclaimed in disgust. The telescope man adjusted the focus and told him to look again. "Well," he said, after another peep, "either I'm drunk or Mars is drunk. It's dancing all over the place. I'll be more careful what brand of bootleg I tackle next time."

Even when it was explained to him that the earth and Mars were both traveling at terrific speed, which made the image in the glass somewhat frisky, he had some doubts about it. "No," he retorted, "it was that last ill' fizz. It's gone to my head."

SUSPICIOUS OF THIS MARS BUSINESS

Next in the line was an elderly man, apparently from some rural district, perhaps in New Jersey. He seemed to be inspired by a Scottish degree of caution and sought for information before parting with his 10 cents. "Seems to me I've heard about this Mars," he remarked, "and some of the stories, I'll tell you, are mighty queer." Evidently he had suspicions of the planet.

At that moment, strangely enough, an airplane, brilliantly lighted, flew across the park and performed some stunts which drew the attention of the crowd in the street. "See here," said the Jerseyman, "what sort of a game is this, anyway? Ain't this Mars some kind of an advertising dodge connected with that airship?" Shining from an unclouded sky with unusual brilliancy, the planet certainly did bear a striking resemblance to an incandescent light.

The telescope man assured the doubter that the inhabitants of Mars were eons ahead of people on the earth plane, and that advertising had probably become a lost art up there. "Well, I always suspicion anything I hear in New York," said the man from across the river, "but I'll risk it this time."

After looking into the glass he made the same complaint as his predecessor concerning the planet's erratic behavior. "The blamed thing won't keep still a second," he exclaimed in disgust. "I can't see nothing."

"Why not stick a piece of glue on it," remarked an irreverent youth in the rear, and there was a roar of laughter, amid which the Jerseyman departed, thoroughly convinced that he had been stung once more.

Then a determined-looking woman who had evidently read all about Mars in the newspapers and was familiar with its planetary features, stepped up to the glass.

"Do you see the great snow caps and the canals?" asked the telescope man:

"When it quits jumping about I may," was the sneering reply. "At the present moment it looks to me like a minute imitation of a sun-kissed orange and not a very good one at that. Where are your snowcaps and canals? I'll defy you to find em."

SHE KNOW THERE WAS A A CATCH

The telescope man volunteered the information that under the rays of the sun, then shining on Mars, the polar caps assumed a bright orange tint, and, furthermore, that much experience in star gazing was necessary in order to detect the faint markings supposed to be canals.

"I know there would be some catch about it," commented the woman sharply as he paid her dime. "If that's all you can show, you're welcome to Mars as far as I'm concerned."

Others who followed expressed similar opinions and the reputation of Mars experienced what Wall Street terms a rapidly falling market. Everybody seemed to agree that the stories of snowcaps and canals were on a par with the great moon hoax which astonished our forefathers some generations ago.

There was a group of other watchers who did not pay ten cents for the privilege of viewing Mars. It was made up of four young Greeks and two Italians with a limited knowledge of English, who might have recently squeezed into the country through the meshes of the restrictive immigration law. They were seeking information from a young Jew of studious appearance. As he told them about the planet, its distance from the earth, and its possible inhabitants, it was clear that his audience remained sceptical. From their remarks they apparently regarded Mars as some clever American trick, the nature of which they could not exactly understand, but which was evidently designed to bring showers of dimes to the fortunate owners of telescopes.

"Mucha good money in disa Mars bisness," said one of the Greeks, as he regarded the increasing line of stargazers. Perhaps, with the business perception of his race, he will be found some evening at a New York street corner with a brand new telescope, and some highly original scheme for attracting public attention to the neighboring planets.

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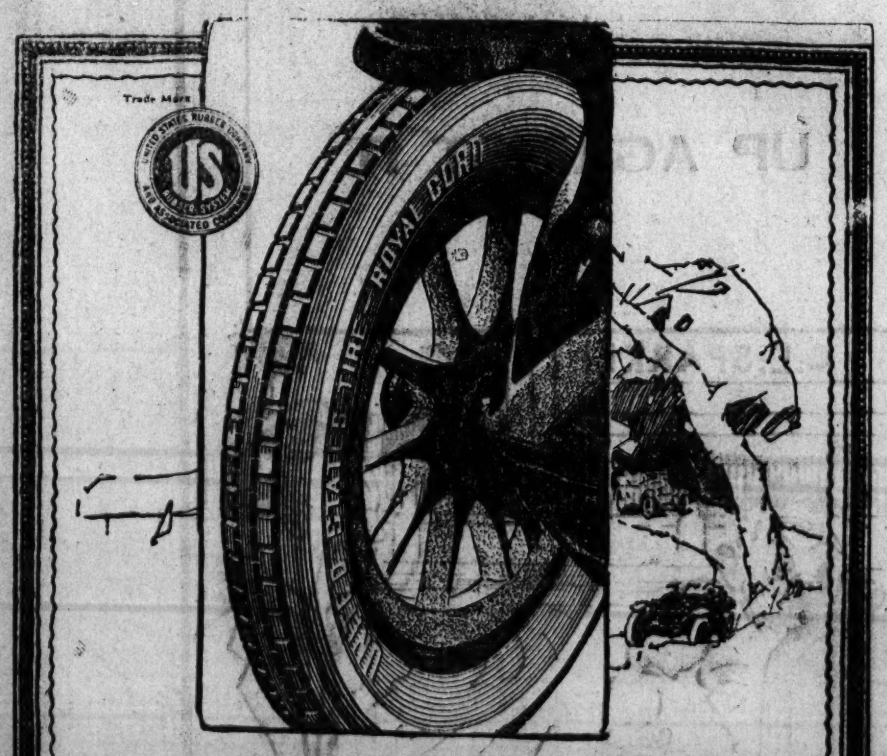
Dependable for Every Engine



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"Ma" Ferguson's Plan To Oust The Klan

(Continued from Page 1)

requiring all secret or fraternal organisations to file the names of their membership in the County Clerk's office, to be kept in a bound volume open to public inspection; failure to file such names and the proper certificate therewith to be a misdemeanor, with a heavy fine and revocation of charter."

"When you are called on to appoint men or women to office will the fact that they have been members of the Klan or in sympathy with it govern your action?"

"It most certainly will. No Klansmen or Klanswomen will be appointed to office by me. As I go in, the Kan will go out. But I am not going into office with any thought of revenge or with hatred in my heart for any person. In the campaign I never once referred to my opponent in terms of disrespect, and, so far as I know, Judge Robertson pursued the same course toward me. Of course, Judge Robertson and my husband organised a sort of mutual admiration society, the procedings of which were quite lively at times. But that was Jim's and not mine.

THINKS ISSUE IS DEAD

"Now I believe the Kian issue is dead in Texas and the days of intolerance are ended for all time, so far as Texas is concerned, and that we can now get down to business and make Texas what it should be, not only the biggest and finest, but also the happiest and bestgoverned State in the Union.

"There are too many pressing matters involving the material welfare of our people crying for attention for us to waste much more time in either religious or political strife. The development of our educational institutions, the conservation of our natural resources, the care of the insane, the building of roads, the humane and proper administration of our prisons, are just a few of the big problems confronting us. Those are the big things I must face, and with God's help I am going to do my best to solve them in the interest of all the people."

Mrs. Ferguson spoke of her great interest in agricultural problems, and particularly in the welfare of the family that owns a small acreage and in the tenants.

"I am going to do everything I can for them," she said, adding: "You know I am a farmer's daughter."

News photographs showing Mrs. Ferguson in the midst of a flock of white Leghorn chickens, another showing her with two mules—Democratic mules, she calls them—and other pictures showing her peeling peaches are misleading in suggesting her social status. She is a housekeeper, and is interested in the details of her farm, but the actual physical work she performs is done as a diversion and not from necessity. In no sense is she the kitchen drudge she has been called. The two Ferguson homes—the house in Temple and the country place on the outskirts of the city—reflect a comfortable way of life.

The campaign slogan, "Me for Ma," while effectual as a vote-getter, does not embody any term ever usbd familiarly in the Ferguson family. The two daughters of the future Governor of Texas do not abbreviate the word "Mother." The "Ma" idea came from her initials, M. A. Ferguson, rather than Miriam Amanda Ferguson, her ordinary signature. "Ma" is not the kind of term applicable to a woman possessing as much dignity as Mrs. Ferguson, but when large automobiles and smaller cars passed her house, all bearing the printed phrase "Me for Ma," the first woman to approach a Gubernatorial office smiled complacently. She knew well the force of the homely appeal.

TEMPLE CELEBRATES ON SUNDAY

A week ago when her selection was assured, for the first time in the history of Temple, Sunday was not a day of rest. The entire community regardless of previous affiliation celebrated her victory, and Templetonians were still giving vent to their enthusiasm when dawn came. During Sunday all roads led to Temple. Tourists detoured in order to pass the home of the first woman Governor. Texans from as far away as Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco and hundreds of small cities and villages came in automobiles, horse-drawn vehicles and by train to get a glimpse of the nominee and to see how Temple took its honors. For a day this city of 10,000 was the centre of the national stage and the population reveled in the spotlight.

Now that her victory has been won, Mrs. Ferguson seems to have been fortunate in her issue and in her political allies. But often enough good issues have gone down to defeat because leadership was lacking and allies could not supply the deficiency of a weak candidate. Mrs. Ferguson fought for religious liberty and for square dealing, and, although she was without previous experience on the political stage, she showed the characteristics which made the people of a conservative State willing to disregard their instinctive hostility to putting women in office and their particular dislike of her husband.

A Strong Criticism Of Monroe's Boxer Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tors are falling victims of that most common popular illusion which elementary economics is supposed to dispel, that dollars, bank notes, negotiable assets, are more truly "value" than goods or services rendered? If there are to be strings at all, if there are to be precautions lest the Chinese do not get value received, if America wishes China to benefit and yet refuses to give her the mere negotiable medium of exchange without reservations—then, why not say frankly that the thing we ought to do is to see to it, right down to spending the last dollar, that China will get "full value." These educators go only half way, at present. They should either do one thing or the other, not pretend to do one while in reality doing the other. They should either give the money outright without any strings on it, or else give "value received" in terms of goods and services (educational or other) in such a way that the "Chinese people" will actually get the largest possible "value received" from the Indemnity funds.

The educators' mild ineffective insistence that the Chinese people should secure value received, seems, in other words, just as inadequately provided for as the contrary insistence that the fund is "China's money"; and these compromises in turn are well represented in a board which it is claimed will prevent squeeze, nepotism, and inefficiency, but so constituted, and so "without strings" (!), as to furnish no guarantee of it.

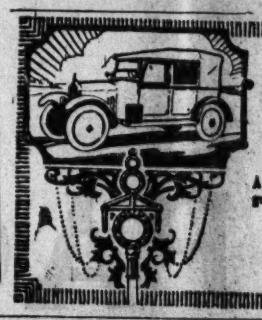
So much for the control of the funds. Now a word as to definite projects within the accepted "purposes" of the expenditure. In Grover Clark's interview with Dr. Monroe, the latter asserts his aversion to "duplicating institutions" already in existence. This is odd. When the Rockefeller Foundation, which supports the International Institute of Education of which Dr. Monroe is director, wanted to do a signal piece of service for American elementary and secondary education, they took the opposite course: they founded the Lincoln School of New York, in direct competition not only with public and private lower schools of all sorts, but with the Speyer and Horace Hann practice schools affiliated with the same University faculty as the new Lincoln was to be affiliated. And this Lincoln School—as did the other two in their early days—has undertaken experiments and produced text-books and methods which are revolutionising elementary and secondary education in America. Now, if the Boxer Indemnity funds are to do the permanent good which Dr. Monroe suggests, what would be the loss in bringing together a group of Chinese and American experts, giving them complete freedom from the personnel and precedents of existing institutions, insuring efficiency and detailed accounting of funds expended, and producing a model school which (1) would be an example to the schools of the country and (2) would turn out text-books and teachers' books that would lift the standard of education all over China? Attached to such a model school, (3) teacher training facilities might be provided in order to spread the school's ideals through personality. Would such "duplication of existing institutions" be a detriment to China? Would it be a loss in total efficiency? Not so the model-school enterprises in the West, it is admitted. They constitute the very brightest hope of Western education. Moreover, the fact seems to be that only by such "duplication" can Americans be sure the Boxer fund will not be lost in the shifting sands of present-day inefficient schools. For the subsidising of individuals and schools here and there throughout the country, following the wide-spread scramble for some part of the funds, will, without doubt, mean that in a few years the Indemnity will have been dissipated and the Chinese schools will be in about the same condition they would have been without aid.

In the last analysis, the painfully slow process of social change which young China is undertaking cannot be much affected by breaking into the natural evolution of the country by temporary gifts to indigenous enterprises. Probably the best foreigners can do is to establish what they regard as models in elementary, normal, technical, social and other types of education, more or less after the example of the Peking Union Medical School, and let the Chinese "take it or leave it" in part or in whole as allowed by their revised ideals and the difficulties of social change. Ultimately they may not want to adopt our modes of procedure at all; and if so they would be left much freer to develop along their own lines by the presence of a semi-Western model than by subsidies to their institutions conditioned upon living up to imposed Western standards.

And if, as Dr. Monroe suggests, private contributions could be encouraged by seeing money thus well spent, might not the scope of such an enterprise be widened until it might become of tremendous value in its higher branches as well—possibly in reaching out to the engineering, agricultural, journalistic, social, and other problems of China?

Now Dr. Monroe does approach the model school idea in his proposal for experiments in village education. Aside from the question of management, this idea is in line with steps recently taken by missionary educators in both India and China, and most highly to be commended. It is in his reference to a school of applied science and technology that he comes out avowedly for the model school idea. Apparently he has in mind a higher institution, adding to some existing university, and Chinese management. The question naturally arises, why this stress on the technical and scientific to the exclusion of the social sciences? His contention to the contrary, engineering is the thing that China will take over the most quickly of her own accord, either by sending men abroad or training them at home. We wonder if Dr. Monroe knows how many trained engineers there already are in China who have not been able to find jobs! The most difficult situation to handle will be the transition in the social life of the people. That should be plain to every student of the Industrial Revolution in the West or of the social attitude upon which the recent war mania of the West fed. As the inevitable changes occur in industrial conditions, they will beget changes in family, community, educational, political and social life in general which call for sanity and vision. To make no room in model school enterprise for application of psychological, social, ethical, and other non-technical aspects of modern thought and research as applied to concrete situations, is to fall short at the most crucial point where modern education may make a real contribution to a nation undergoing a social transformation.

If the above conclusions are warranted, the model school that is needed is one ranging from the elementary grade of rural and town schools up through the higher branches of college and university work, which attempts to apply the techniques of biological and social as well as physical sciences in the West, to the needs of the Chinese people. With the private contributions expected under Dr. Monroe's scheme it might be possible to go a long way towards this end.



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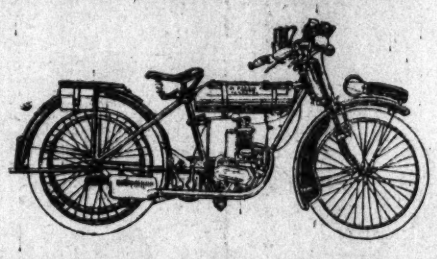

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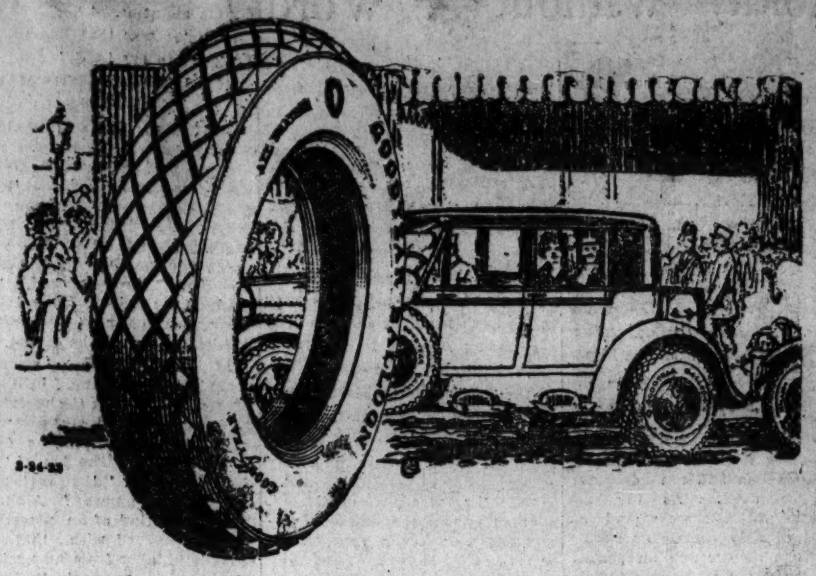

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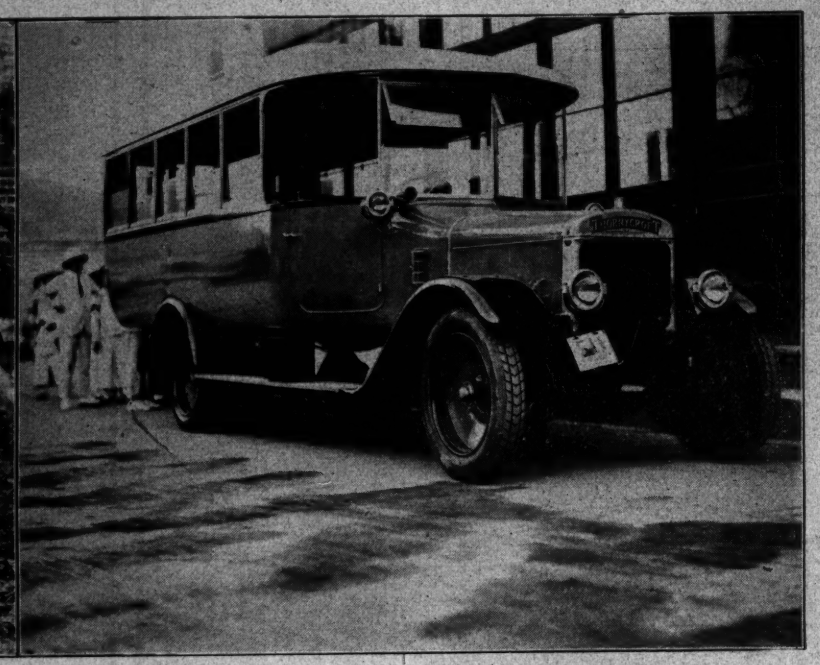
GOODYEAR MEANS GOOD WEAR

GOODYEAR
BALLOON TYRES

AN ADMIRAL ON HORSEBACK

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, now Civil Governor of Fukien, is well-known for his democratic inclinations and is popular with the masses in China. He contributes liberally to charity, and, unlike the general run of officials in China, he has not amassed a fortune, although he has held many high positions from time to time. He is now 67 years old but still retains the activity of a young man and does not look his age. This interesting photo was taken shortly after the Admiral's recovery from illness during the early part of August this year, as a result of which he has become a little attenuated.



LUXURIOUS MOTOR BUS

One of the two luxurious and comfort-ensuring motor busses recently imported from England by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Company, for use in Shanghai. The bus will be used to convey passengers to and from the Company's hotels and the steamers and trains. The Company is leaving no stone unturned to cater to the comfort of their patrons, and these well-appointed busses will do away with the confusion and annoyance caused by yelling touts for motor cars and carriages in the vicinity of jetties whenever a tender or incoming ship unloads its passengers.

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The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

日七初月九歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924. 號五月十歷陽

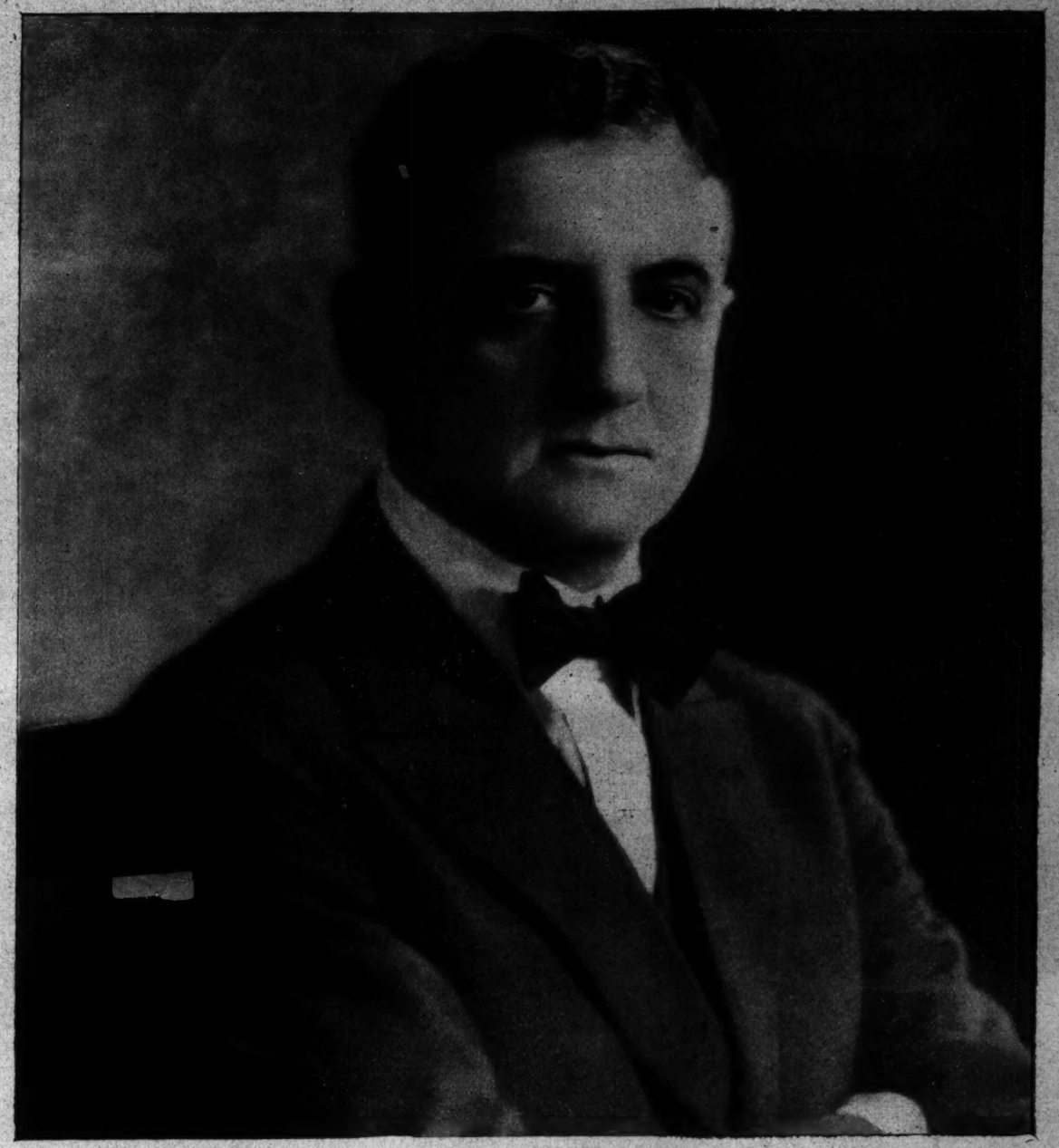


Photo by Matsene.

Capt. W. I. Eisler, one of the most well-known shipping men in the Orient. Capt. Eisler is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce and is also a member of the General Committee of the Shanghai General (foreign) Chamber of Commerce. He is active in the American Legion, General Frederick Ward Post and in community affairs generally.

HANGCHOW'S THUNDER PEAK PAGODA CRASHES TO THE GROUND

Shortly after 1 p.m. on September 25, at the very hour that the first handful of General Sun Chuan-fang's soldiers were entering Hangchow to take possession of the old yamen of Lu Yung-hsiang, the famous Thunder Peak Pagoda crashed to the ground and crumbled into a mass of ruins. Without the aid of rain, wind or earthquake, under a clear blue sky, this ancient landmark of more than a thousand years, which no visitor to West Lake will ever forget, simply tumbled toward the lake, over the southern shore of which it has stood faithful guard for ten centuries past. Small wonder the populace fears that the event has an ominous significance.

A close-up view of the ruins of the 13-century old Pagoda of Hangchow. This most picturesque landmark on the shore of West Lake fell into ruins at the very hour the first soldiers of General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien marched into the city of take possession of the old yamen of General Lu Yung-hsiang, left empty by his departure for Shanghai.

Ruins of the Thunder Peak Pagoda viewed from the rear and showing two of the supporting corners of the 90-foot structure still partly intact. The fall was toward West Lake. The Pagoda was built in the Tang Dynasty and has been the gem of West Lake scenery since that early day, 1,300 years ago.

Rain did not deter all of the seekers after relics in the ruins of Hangchow's famous Thunder Peak Pagoda. There was a steady stream of visitors to view the ruins until the police barred them off.

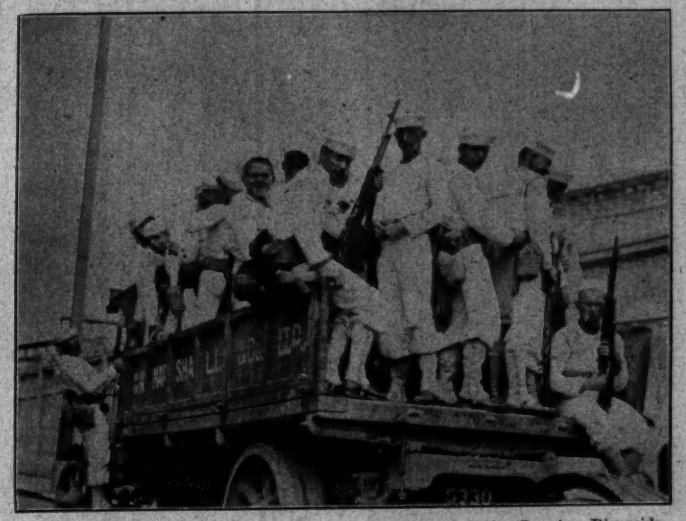
Another view of the ruins of Thunder Peak Pagoda.

Removing personal effects from Lu Yung-hsiang's yamen just before his departure, accompanied by his retinue.

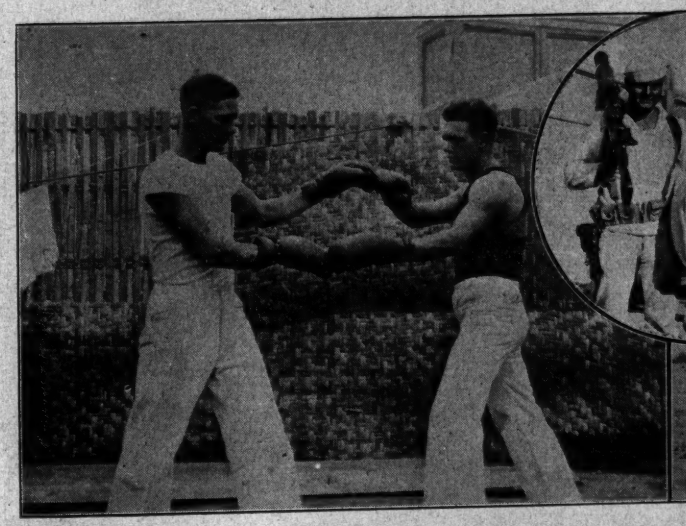
Fukien soldiers at the gate of the old yamen of General Lu Yung-hsiang. They still have their country hats though they are in the heart of the city.

WITH THE "GOBS" AT THE WATERWORKS AND RIVERSIDE

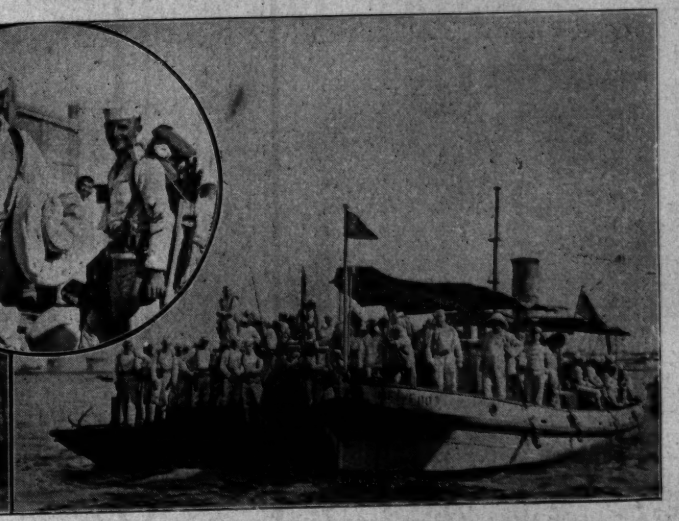
U. S. sailors landing at Riverside Power Plant.



American sailors going to their posts for guard duty. Leaving Riverside Power Station.

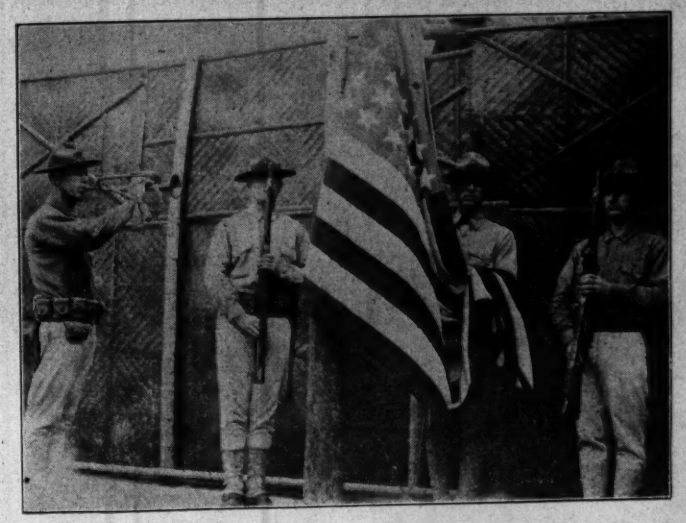


American sailor "pugs" at Riverside Post. Inset:—Some of the landing party with machine gune.



American sailors landing at the Riverside Power Station from the U. S. S. Huron.

American sailors erecting the big tent of the Navy "Y" at Riverside.



Colors. Lowering the flag at dusk. U. S. marines at the Waterworks Plant.

FUKIEN WARLORD FEELS AT PEACE WITH HIMSELF

The commander of the Fukien forces and the new Military Governor of Chekiang himself, General Sun Chuan-fang (in center with cane). The General readily posed for our correspondent. He is standing on the bow of his own "flagship." He looked worn and tired from his long journey over land and water—as long as that of Alexander the Great when he started out to conquer the world. He raised his chin and smiled as if pleased with himself when the camera man asked him to look pleasant. So, too, did his staff.

The Fukien soldiers just after embarkation at Hangchow now loaded for the new front at Kashing.

The sort of boats in which General Sun Chuan-fang and his soldiers came down the Chien Fong River to Hangchow. Each boat bore a flag and a number and they were kept in good order on the journey down from the border.

A friendly brave of General Sun Chuan-fang who was willing to pose—and with his best smile at that.

A Fukien sentinel on guard duty while the train waits for his compatriots to load for Kashing.

The boat with the banner is General Sun Chuan-fang's own. The soldiers in front are guarding the General within.

GENERAL LU YUNG-HSIANG'S LAST DAY IN HANGCHOW.

Lu Yung-hsiang's soldiers beginning to rush a rice shop for their noon meal. The picture alongside shows the same soldiers two minutes later when an officer had taken them in hand and ordered them to take turns at the counter.

Lu Yung-hsiang's soldiers lined up and forced to await their turn for their last meal in Hangchow a few hours before their departure.

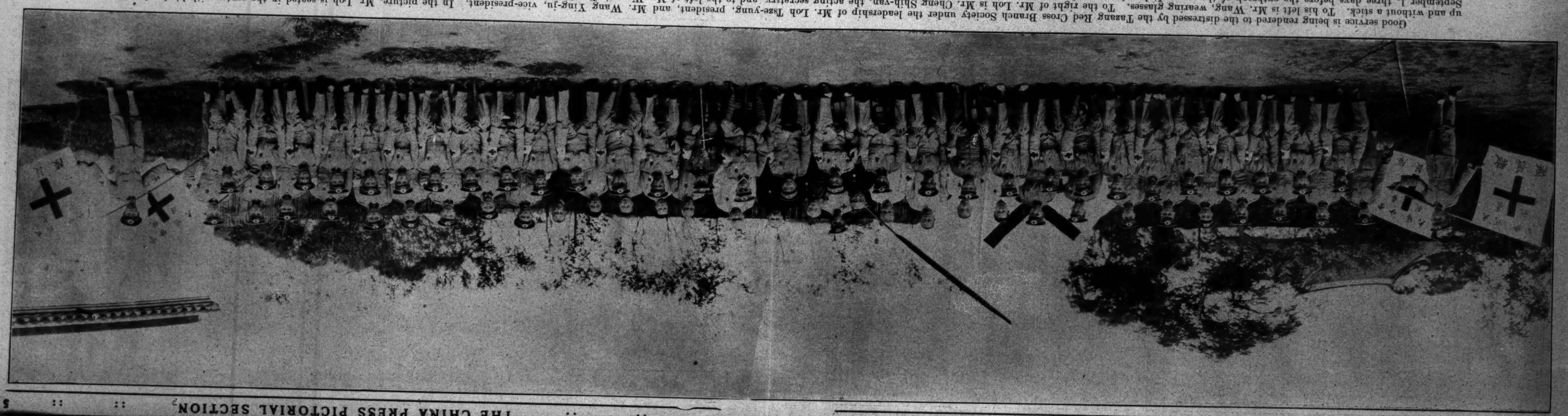
A group of Lu Yung-hsiang's soldiers taking it easy on the station platform at Hangchow just before they entrained for Loonghwa. There was no sign of strain or hurry on their part.

Some of Lu Yung-hsiang's smartest war ponies being loaded for their transfer from Hangchow to Shanghai. They were loaded in with soldiers, baggage and ammunition.

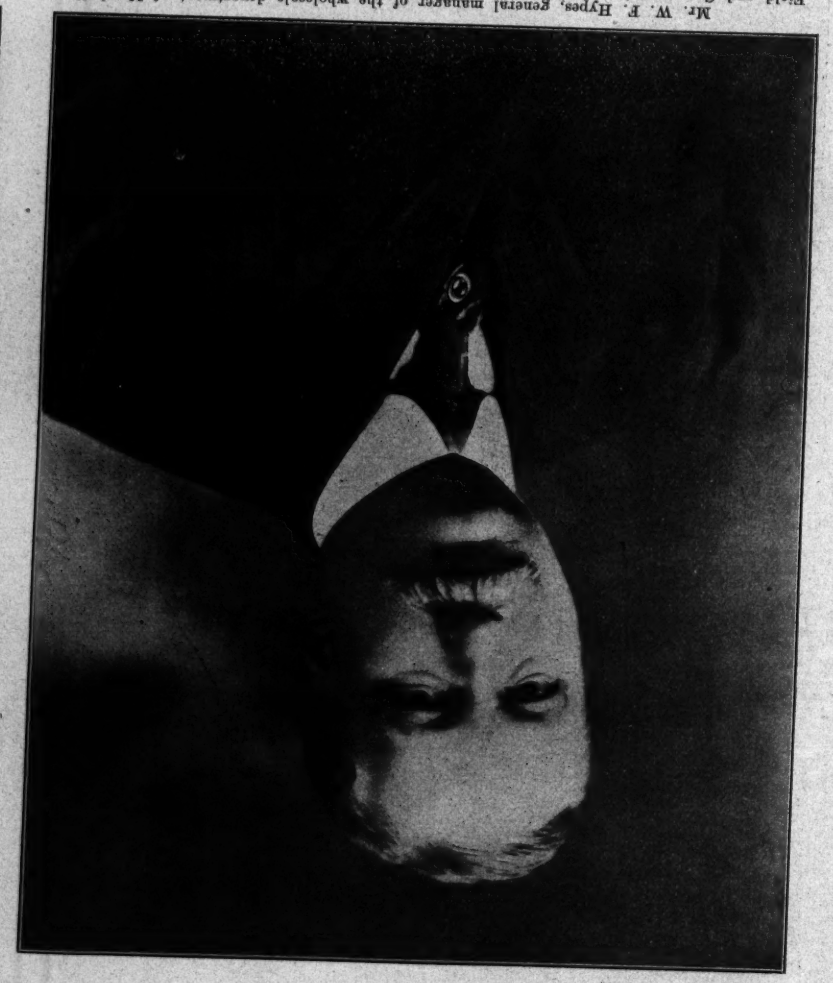
A squad of Fukienese who would not risk their faces before the camera until a more friendly officer told them to fall in for the ordeal.

Just as the train pulled out of Zahkow taking the first load of Sun Chuan-fang's soldiers to Kashing. These soldiers and their forced laborers from the fields of Fukien are the "Coxey's Army" of this East China war.

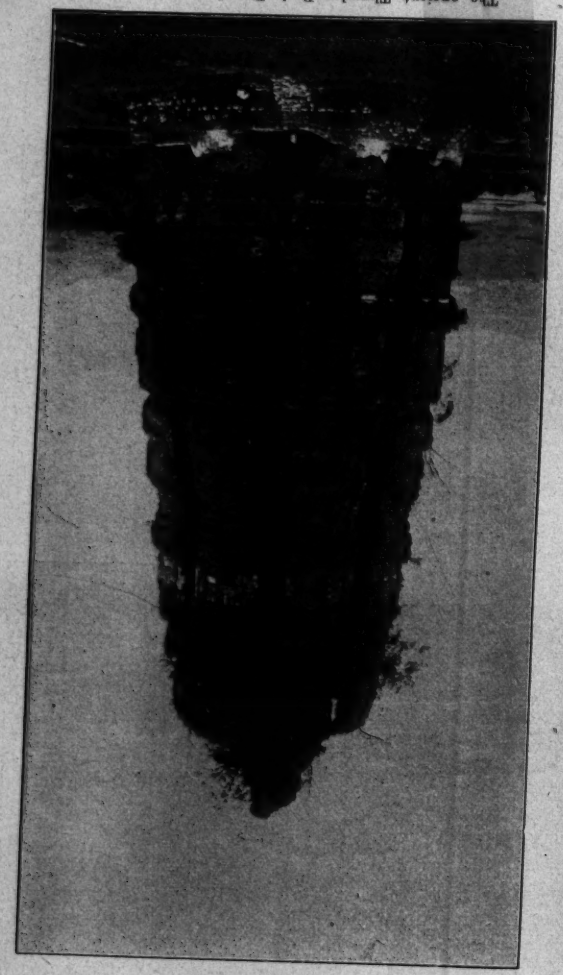
A Chinese tiffin was given at the Great Eastern Hotel last Tuesday in honor of M. Pierre Henry, Special Commissioner of the International Labor Office to investigate labor conditions in the Far East. The hosts of the occasion were the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., the National Christian Council and the Shanghai Journalists' Club. M. Henri gave a description of the International Labor Office and made a forceful appeal in favor of organizations both for employers and employees in China sending delegates to the annual conference in Geneva so that the work of solving the intricate problem of labor might be co-ordinated. M. Henri is shown in the above picture addressing the gathering at the Great Eastern Hotel, while inset gives a close-up of this interesting visitor.



Good service is being rendered to the distressed by the Yazang Red Cross Branch Society under the leadership of Mr. Loh Tsze-yung, president, and Mr. Wang Ying-ju, vice-president. In the picture, Mr. Loh is seated in the center with his hand well up and without a stick. To his left is Mr. Wang, wearing glasses. To the right of Mr. Loh is Mr. Cheng Shih-van, the acting secretary, and to the left of Mr. Wang is Dr. Chang Chu-chi, medical director in charge of the branch. The branch was established on Sepember 1, three days before the outbreak of the war. It has four squads of field workers and has organized a hospital and a home for the refugees. Two motor lorries have been hired by the branch to go to the front every day to bring back the wounded, and Dr. Chang had on several occasions been under fire himself. Since September 6, it has brought back from the field of battle more than 40 wounded soldiers and over 500 refugees from the war zone. Of the latter, 300 had to be sent to Shanghai to be taken care of by the Chinese Yse Sung Hui Internment Camp and the Homes for Refugees established by the Street Unions.



Mr. W. F. Hypes, general manager of the wholesale department of Marshall Field and Company, large department store of Chicago and one of the largest business institutions of its kind in America, will visit in China from October 3 to November 23. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hypes, and while in China they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh, of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. and Mrs. Rugh will meet Mr. and Mrs. Hypes in North China and travel with them to Shanghai. Mrs. Hypes is widely known in musical circles in the United States. While in the Far East, Mr. and Mrs. Hypes will travel in Japan and China and then proceed south to the Philippines, Straits Settlements and India and then proceed home by way of Europe.



The ancient Thunder Peak Pagoda as she looked to the last visitors to Hangchow. She stood guard, 200 feet high and approximately twice as much in circumference, always the most picturesque sight on the skyline around West Lake. No ceremonies marked the passing of the Pagoda, but her like will never be seen again. Those who saw her before she fell may count themselves fortunate. A number of photos showing the Pagoda in ruins appear on page 2.

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1924

BASKETBALL YEAR OPENS WITH GOOD GAME AT Y.M.C.A.

Excellent Floor Soon To Be Available For Indoor Game

The basketball season here opened yesterday with a game at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the All-Whites team, of local boys, defeating the five from the United States Destroyer 345, now in port, by a score of 49 to 13. Though the game was very one-sided, it was a worthy opening, as the Chinese team put up a splendid exhibition and were fully entitled to their victory.

The first half was an utter whitewash. The sailors were apparently somewhat out of practice, and were lacking both in team work and accuracy of goal-shooting. As the game progressed they showed marked improvement, but were rather outclassed by the local five.

The All-Whites started off as if they were going to whitewash the sailors. Wang, the brilliant center, succeeded in placing the ball almost where he wanted, and it was continually in the hands of the local five, who shot goal after goal without a come-back. The All-Whites showed splendid teamwork and speed. Either Chao or Tan, the forwards, unusally took the ball from Wang, and in both high and low passing showed excellent form, while their goal-shooting was also very good. Wang scored four goals himself in the first half, and Chao, left forward, also four. Tan, at right forward, twice shot difficult goals.

Some of the sailors showed brilliant individual streaks at times, but they displayed little ability to work together, Rauber, who jumped center for them, did pretty well, but was not properly supported. Flannery, at right forward, put up a good game, and Ford at right guard checked the slaughter to some extent, but the sailors really never had a look-in in this half, which closed with the score 24 to 2, the lone sailor goal being made by Rauber.

In the second half both teams made some changes. For the All-Whites Chang took Chao's place at left forward. For the Navy team Ackerman, at left guard went out, Flannery taking his place, while the latter's position at right forward was taken by Brown. Early in the half Casey, at left forward, also went out, his place being taken by Schipper.

The sailors started off the second half with a rush, scoring three or four goals before the All-Whites retaliated. The Navy team showed improved team work, and a marked bettering in speed and passing, though their goal-shooting was still inferior to that of the Chinese team. Rauber was all over the floor, and with improved support succeeded in scoring several times, making four goals in all, in addition to a free toss on a foul.

The Chinese team were forced to extend themselves in this half, and played an even more brilliant game than in the first part. Wang continued his splendid work in center, and the ball was generally entrusted to Tan for the shoot for the basket. This right forward made five goals from the floor, in addition to scoring once on a free throw. The guards also, Nee and Lee, came in for their share of credit, covering and guarding excellently, Lee also scored two goals from the floor, and Nee one.

The All-Whites scored 25 points in the second half, as against 11 for the Navy team, making the final score 49 to 13.

All-Whites		Destroyer 345
Chao, Chang,	lf.	Casey, Shipper,
Tan,	rf.	Flannery, Brown
Wang,	c.	Rauber,
Nee,	lg.	Ford,
Lee,	rg.	Ackerman, Flannery.

Goals from floor, Tan 7, Wang 7, Rauber 5, Chao 4, Chang 3, Lee 2, Casey 1, Nee 1.

Goals from fouls, Rauber 1, Lee 1.

Referee, T. A. Peterson.

SPLENDID HALL SOON

With yesterday's game, basketball, which has won a place for itself in Shanghai not only with the American community but also with the British, Portuguese, and Chinese, started again for the winter's season. One of the chief obstacles the game has had to face in the past has been the lack of a good basketball floor.

Too much appreciation cannot be expressed to the Chinese "Y" and the Rowing Club for the generous way they have permitted their floors to be used during the past years. But it is a fact that adequate floor space, unobstructed and well lighted, suitable for the game, has never been supplied in any of the club buildings in the city, and it has seemed impossible to meet this need

(Continued on Page 2)

Tilden Tennis Champ For Fifth Time

By defeating William M. Johnston, of California, in three straight sets at Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, became American lawn tennis champion for the fifth time in his career.

J. PLUVIUS, IS ALL-ROUND WINNER IN LOCAL SPORTS

Unpopular Champion Takes Races, Tennis, Baseball And Cricket Here

Yesterday was Mr. Jupiter Pluvius' day in Shanghai sports. The Fifth Extra Meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, the Roper Cup Match, the ball game at Pioneer Field, the Men's Singles Championship at tennis, the cricket match scheduled, all gave way before this international figure, who carried everything before him.

Among the first to put up the white flag were the Race Club officials, who hung up a notice early in the day that the meeting booked for yesterday would be postponed until October 18. The cricket match scheduled at the Recreation Grounds was also called off.

The baseball game arranged for Pioneer Field, between the Gallopers and the All-Asiatic Fleet team, also had to be put off owing to the condition of the grounds. It is doubtful whether it will be able to arrange another game with this team today.

The two big tennis matches scheduled for yesterday, the Roper Cup Match and the Shanghai Singles Championship, also had to be postponed. In the first of these an American team, Messrs. Gulick and Hager, was going up against an English team, Messrs. Mansel-Smith and Goldman. In the latter match Mr. Wade was to meet Mr. Canavarro for the Singles Championship of Shanghai. Both these matches will be held next Saturday unless unforeseen circumstances arise.

AMERICAN TEAM IS NOW BEING FOUND IN WALKING MATCH

More Men Needed; Appeal To Americans; Start Training Soon

An American team is now being formed to enter in the International Walking Match here next month. It is hoped that the U.S.A. will have a quartette capable of holding up their end in this contest, and training will start soon. Everyone, interested in walking is urged to get into this, in order that there may be some possibility of a wide selection, and the team may be as high-class as possible.

There are many Americans here who have done much hiking, and all of them are asked to get into this. There is not only the natural pride in upholding the American standing in sport here, but the question of actual practise. Those who enjoy long walks know that it is much more worthwhile in groups, and the more the better. All Americans who like walking, and are not afraid of hiking a few miles, are asked to get into this. The Sporting Editor of THE CHINA PRESS will be glad to hear from all who want to get in, and help make up an American team which will be a credit to the American community.

Incidentally, it may be recalled that America had no team in the race last year. There were other nationals competing whose numbers were much less than the Americans here, for example the Irish, who came in second and in fact were the first to have all their men in. There were also the French, Scotch, and Italian. The Japanese, in spite of the natural handicap of their low stature, which is a very serious matter in walking contests, entered a team, in addition to which a number entered as individuals.

Under the circumstances, it is hoped that America will put in a real team this year, and every American here who feels that our nationals should hold up their end in international sporting contests should get in and help make the team as big a success as possible. The more men there are training, the better the squads can be divided and the team seected. Mr. Greenberg, a veteran walker, is prepared to start work, and Mr. Webb, last year's winner, has kindly volunteered his services in assisting in the training of the American team. There is every possibility of forming a strong U. S. team here which will be a real contender in the match, and every American should get in and do his part.

"B" Co. British, Section 1, Wins Knockout Match

Takes First Event In S. V. C. Annual Rifle Meet Yesterday

Event No. 1, the Section Knockout Competition, in the Annual Rifle Meet of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, was won yesterday by the "B" Company British No. 1 Section. 52 teams competed.

The winning section was as follows:

L. C. T. Macdonald.
Corp. R. Davie.
L. C. J. R. Maine.
Priv. Ferguson.
Priv. Henderson
Priv. White.
Priv. Parker.

-:- Charlie Paddock -:-

Here is an interesting series of action photographs of Charlie Paddock, the California flash, in training in Los Angeles for the Olympic tryouts. The photographs show the start, his running style, and leaping finish of one of the greatest sprinters of all times

Boxing Notes

By Harvard

Next Thursday promises to be another big night at the Carlton. The main event is between Folyano, alias Clever Valli, and Pete Alberto, two boys who appear to rank among the best fighters that have been seen here. They weigh in at 110 pounds each, but have gone up against boys as high as the feather-weight division. Alberto even has to his credit a victory over the redoubtable Johnny Hill, whom he has met three times, the other two results being a draw and a defeat on points.

Folyano's record is mostly with boys unknown in Shanghai. One clever local boy he has met, however, this being Faustino de Dios. Folyano was outweighed several pounds by de Dios, but got a clean-cut victory from him on points, which says much for the youngster. He has shown up very well in training here, and is apparently a high-class little fighter.

With regard to Pete Alberto, this boy has a rep which means a lot to Shanghai fans. In addition to his bouts with Johnny Hill, Pete has met Canion, de Dios, Keenan, and Gabo, and has gained decisions over the last three. As for Canion, Alberto met him twice, giving him several pounds, once going ten rounds to a draw and the other time losing on points in eight rounds. This looks like the real thing, and if comparative records worked mathematically he should be a sure winner over Folyano. It doesn't always work this way, however, and Folyano is a boy who is very capable of taking care of himself, to all appearances. We may expect a splendid exhibition.

In the semi-final Cyclone Nevsky will go up against a welter by name of Betts, who holds the title of Marines' Champion. Betts has shown up well, and appears to be fully as good as the Russian lad, with more knowledge of boxing and a pretty fair punch. He will outweigh the Russian boy by several pounds, in all likelihood, fighting at about 145 pounds.

Betts is the best of the sailors who have been tried out here. He appears to be a capable and plucky fighter, and very willing to scrap. More than this, he is apparently inclined to stand up and swap punches with an opponent, and this is all to Nevsky's taste. The Russian doesn't show up well with a boy inclined to wrestle, as Nevsky goes in for this sort of thing himself, and his bout with Tigora a couple of weeks ago was on this account pretty slow.

From all appearances, Nevsky will have to go the limit to lick

(Continued on Page 2)

Technique Is Background Of All Inspirational Art

(This is the third of a series of articles on the cinema in China contributed by Miss Naomi Bailey at the request of THE CHINA PRESS *in connection with* THE CHINA PRESS *Screen Beauty Contest.—Ed.)*

BY NAOMI BAILEY

The background of every art, particularly of the stage and screen, is technique. According to Webster, technical means formal or literal as opposed to real.

The realist and literalist need not be alarmed over misusage of the word "technique", for technique is merely the foundation and there is ample latitude in any art for personal interpretation.

From Shakespeare to Arthur Hopkins, the great dramatic critics have advocated that style of expression which puts over stage action in the simplest and most effective manner. Simplicity does not imply lack of training, rather does it denote a perfected technique so skilful as to be unobserved.

"It must therefore be evident, that there is a decided difference between *"acting natural"* and *"being natural"* on the screen and stage. When the trained actor walks on the stage, for example, bends to pick up a handkerchief from the floor, then sits down, we exclaim "How natural" and mentally note how easy it is. But suppose a person without knowledge of dramatic technique attempts the same action. He enters, walks up the stage, crossing the left foot awkwardly over the right, bends down for the handkerchief as if performing his "Daily Dozen". When he sits down he naturally looks behind him for the chair to avoid sudden collision with the floor—an unpardonable offense on stage or screen.

In the first instance, without appearing to have *studied* action, the actor has blended technique and natural action so smoothly as to seem spontaneous. Of course, it is only when this studied action assumes the ease of natural gestures that it can be tolerated.

It is true that we have artists who paint without having studied any particular "school" of painting but every painter must learn to mix his paints. The musician teaches his pupil the interpretations of the masters first until, when efficient, he may let his own emotions determine the tempo. If the pupil becoms an artist, his interpretations live.

No two great actors will interpret HAMLET in the same way, yet no actor *could* interpret HAMLET until his mind has freed his body to respond and his body freed his emotions to express the meaning of the lines. This is the purpose of technique.

It is a known fact that E. H. Sothern wears the carpet threadbare in spots because he invariably stands in the same position on the stage at every performance for the same speech. On the other hand, *it is said* of Miss Julia Marlowe that her work is entirely "inspirational", though I have known Miss Marlowe to spend an hour a day for months and months reading down the last words in a newspaper column to perfect her enunciation and tone coloring Every sincere artist has skilled himself in his technical foundation as much as possible and left very little to chance or inspiration.

There can be no set rules for learning to laugh or cry, yet the actor who has learned to laugh mechanically by means of a set of laughing exercises is sure of himself whatever his mood may be. For the amateur who plays brilliantly "on his nerves" for one performance or for two or three nights before the lines get stale, definite "business" and tone inflection is not an absolute necessity (though it is to be encouraged). But for the professional who faces three hundred or even one hundred and fifty nights and matinees of the same lines, the same laughs, the same tears, the fiftieth performance presents a sorry spectacle without definite action and inflection, for no matter how great his genius, the actor cannot hope for inspirational interpretation when his mind is weary and his body racked. In the third row center, one never dreams of the possible agony of a favorite star who has given each night a flawless performance. Sarah Bernhardt was practically an invalid for years; her suffering at times on the stage was excruciating—yet to the audience she had always the same brilliance and the same finesse.

The most successful actor is the one who has studied his lines until he strikes the keynote for the whole; then, when he has assured himself that this or that inflection is the best, fastens it with a mental safety pin so that he can depend upon it in any situation. This story is told of Madame Modjeska, whose beautiful speaking voice and careful technique placed her above the artistes of her time. At a banquet at which no one spoke English she was asked to give a dramatic interpretation. When she had finished, many at the table were overcome with emotion. Asked what she had read, she replied: "The alphabet in English"!

Technique can never MAKE an actor, but an *actor* can be made by technique. The great inborn talent which raises the artist above the artisan can never be supplanted by the most enduring work, but talent liberated by intelligent technique is the best definition for genius that one can find.

Football Association Is Now On Sound Footing

Teams Will Be Sent To Hankow And Hongkong; Tientsin To Be Invited To Send Team Here

By "Soccer"

FIXTURE LIST

Oct. 25—S.F.C. v. Police.
S.R.C. v. P.S.A.
Nov. 1—Engineers v. S.F.C.
Police v. S.R.C.
8—S.F.C. v. P.S.A.
Engineers v. Police.
15—Police v. P.S.A.
S.R.C. v. Engineers.
22—S.F.C. v. S.R.C.
P.S.A. v. Engineers.
29—Interport Trial.
Dec. 6—Police v. S.F.C.
P.S.A. v. S.R.C.
13—Interport Trial.
20—Skottowe Cup, 1st round.
26—Engineers' Charity Cup.
Jan. 3—S.F.C. v. Engineers.
S.R.C. v. Police.
10—Skottowe Cup, Semi-final.
17—Interport Trial.
24—International Cup, 1st round.
25 to 31—Possible Interport games.
Feb. 7—P.S.A. v. S.F.C.
Police v. Engineers.
14—P.S.A. v. Police.
Engineers v. S.R.C.
21—S.R.C. v. S.F.C.
Engineers v. P.S.A.
Mar. 7—Skottowe Cup, Final.
14—Intenrational Cup, Final.
21—Engineers Cup.
28—Champions v. Rest.

The Football Association are now on a very sound footing and ended up last season with a nice balance in hand both in the ordinary accounts and the Interport fund. This season, with a ground at which a gate can be charged, the Association will at last be able to pay its way and not have to depend on just a few subscribers.

It is hoped that teams will be sent to Hongkong and Hankow and it is just possible that another port will be invited to send a team here.

There seems little doubt that there will be more and better soccer games played here this season than ever in the past. There are at present three strong naval teams in Shanghai. The first or second Saturday in November will probably witness a contest between a picked Navy team and an All-Shanghai team. There is no doubt that, with the material available at present, the sailors can field a side that will extend the best that our local men can provide.

In addition to the usual Saturday games, it is the intention of the Association to put on one good game every Sunday. Five teams have entered for the First Division of the League. This will mean an off game for one team every Saturday. The team that are idle on the Saturday will be pitted against a Naval or Chinese team on the Sunday.

The five teams that will compete for senior honors are the Shanghai Football Club, Shanghai Recreation Club, Marine Engineers, Police and the Portuguese Sporting Association. The S.F.C. appear to have about the same team that did duty for them last year. It is possible that Seredkin is returning to Shanghai, and if so, will be a welcome addition to the halfback line. I hear that Harris has been very successful in removing superfluous tissue and should be even more nimble between the sticks.

The Recs will be without the services of Knight, Witschi, and possibly Evans but are able to replace them with Freddy Ollerdessen, just back from the States, and Pat Madar, who played for the Public School last season. The S.R.C. may also have the services of N. Foox, who played for them some years ago but has been away from Shanghai for several years. While in the U.S.A. he played for the Olympic Club, the winners of the San Francisco League 1922-3. He is a good outside left and would just fill the vacancy caused by Witschi's emigration.

The Engineers have a number of recruits from various sources, and with their three Interport men still in hand, should be able to put up a good show. Some of the new men that will don the Engineers' colors are T. Madar and Turner, both with the Public School last year, Barnes and Sluis from the Customs, Favacho ex St. Xaviers. The Police have a large batch of recruits, many of whom claim football abilities. It remains to be seen just what these men are capable of. They have, however, one new player who is worthy of mention and who should prove a tower of strength. The new man's name is S. Gash. He played originally for Snodland in the Maidstone League and was later given a trial with the Woolwich Arsenal Reserves. He then went to Summerstown and last Easter toured with Dulwich Hamlet. Gash is equally at home in center half and center forward positions. The veteran "Jimmy" Quayle is still on the job. He was seen running around the Race Course, in company with a few of his team mates, the other evening and is undoubtedly trying to get his waist line down to respectable proportions ready for the start of the season.

The Portuguese Sporting Association, winners of the second League for the past two seasons, are forced under the new ruling to enter the First division. Their last season's team has been strengthened by including Passos, Favacho and Marcal from St. Xaviers. It is also possible that Gus Remedios, Interport goalie for the last two seasons, may transfer from the Recs and play with his own nationals. The P.S.A. have a very quick and clever forward line but are a little apt to overdo the combination work. Once they get in the habit of shooting when close in, they will be one of the most formidable aggregations in Shanghai. Last season in the first round of the Skottowe Cup,

Zimbalist To Give 3 Concerts Here

Efrem Zimbalist, the violin virtuoso, will give three concerts in Shanghai towards the end of this month. They are booked for the Town Hall, and will be held on October 25, 28, and 30.

Zimbalist visited Shanghai, it will be remembered, a few years ago. He is one of the world's really great violinists, with marvellous technique and power of expression such as is surpassed by a very few indeed. His programs here for the end of this month are very varied, giving a wide range of musical production and including many composers, from Handel and Haydn to Grainger and Bizet.

The first night's program includes a Handel sonata, Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," Kreisler's "La Gitana" and "Liebeslied," Wieniawski's "Fantasie Faust," and other numbers. The second program is still finer in some respects, including Laro's "Symphonie Espagnole," Schumann's "Traumerei," Schubert's "Moments Musical," a nocturne and waltz by Chopin, Tchaikowsky's wonderful "Andante Cantabile," and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen." The third program starts with a suite in old style by Zimbalist himself, and also includes the beautiful "Rondino," adapted by Kreisler from a Beethoven theme, and a Carmen Fantasie, by Sarasate from Bizet.

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck

opportunity after opportunity was wasted by men, in an excellent position to score, endeavoring to transfer the responsibility to other players.

For several seasons it has been found impossible to complete the Second Division of the League. To remedy this the Association have decided that teams in the lower division will only meet each other once. To further stimulate interest in the junior ranks, a knock-out Cup competition is also to be arranged. Among the entries to this division are a Russian Cadet and a German team. With the probable entrance of a Chinese team into the International Cup competition, there would seem to be prospects of at least six nationalities doing battle for the trophy this year.

A team will be sent to Hankow during the Christmas holidays to play for a Cup offered by the Central China Post. During the Chinese New Year holidays a team will go to Hongkong. It is hoped, at the same time, to bring a team from Tientsin to play here.

Ten teams have entered for the second division of the League. The first games will be played on October 18.

American School Notes

At the regular musical assembly on Thursday, October 1, Mrs. J. J. Connell delighted the high school and sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students with "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes and Lullabies." Mrs. Connell has made a special study of Chinese music and has collected a large number of the popular rhymes current among the people. Her instructive entertainment was made doubly so by her singing accompanied by Miss Austin of the Music Department. Mr. Chen of the office staff interpreted on the Chinese violin the themes and tunes of the rhymes.

"The Prince and the Pauper" was shown in the American School Auditorium on Saturday. This was the first picture since the opening of school and drew a full house ready with enthusiastic comments, as a group of young people usually is. There is a social committee in the school composed of representatives from the Student Body and the Staff. This committee arranges some form of entertainment for the students for each Saturday night. Many interesting parties and programs are carried out throughout the year, which greatly increase the pleasure of both students and faculty.

The enrolment at the Shanghai American School exceeds three hundred and fifty, of whom one hundred and forty are in High School. Fourteen new students enrolled this past week and others are known to be enroute from America or detained in outposts by the war.

The government of the boarding girls is in the hands of a council composed of seven members from the boarding girls. This council has drawn up a constitution, which has been approved by the staff. Mrs. Campbell, the preceptress, is giving invaluable assistance in the organising of the new government.

The Student Senate has formulated a plan for an Athletic Association. This plan, passed by the Senate, was accepted by the Student Association. Briefly stated the plan is:

Any student who wishes to represent the school on a team, or to hold any office connected with athletics must be a member of the Athletic Association, paying an annual fee of $1.00. Each member must put in a minimum of two hours supervised work a month upon the campus, though exemption from this work may be obtained by the payment of a $6.00 fee.

A committee of three faculty members and two student members shall be appointed to draw up a budget of athletic expenditures, to supervise the student work on the campus, and to control all things pertaining to athletics.

If there is any dissatisfaction with the work of this committee, an open forum meeting may be called if a petition, with the signatures of not less than eight percent of the members of the Athletic Association, is drawn up.

The Student Body is editing a bi-weekly paper this year as has been done several years. This publication is called the "Nooze." It varies from six to eight pages, and contains items of news, school life, etc., pertaining chiefly to the Student Body. Subscriptions from interested outsiders, and parents of students will be appreciated. This is the best way to hear of the school in its many and varied activities. The price is one dollar and a half ($1.50) per annum. Please send all subscriptions to Paul McGinnis, Business Manager of Nooze, Shanghai American School.

The Christian Endeavor has had a good start this year with the kind help of Mr. Drury. Meetings are held at the school every Sunday night at seven-thirty. So far Mr. Drury has been our only outside speaker but during the year we hope to have a great many more. A Bible class meets every Wednesday morning under the auspicies of the C. E. Mr. Drury conducts these meetings and we are now studying the life of Christ in its chronological order. The average attendance at this class is about sixty.

According to Captain Hager the tennis team this year will play about six matches with St. John's University, Shanghai Baptist College, Tong Yuan, and Aurora University. We all hope that this year's team will make as good a showing as last year's team, which came out with a record of no defeats during the entire season.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, the tennis team played its first match of the year and lived up to last year's reputation by winning with ease from the Baptist College. Out of the four singles and two doubles matches played, only one singles was lost. The S. A. S. team played well throughout, bewildering the college fellows with well placed smashes. In the first singles, Captain "Bud" Hager lost the first set 4-6, but tightened up splendidly taking the next two sets and victory from Wang by the score of 6-3, 6-1.

Maxcy Smith, who played second singles, had a great deal of difficulty with his drives and in addition to that had a left-handed opponent which is troublesome. The match went to the college in straight acts 6-2, 6-3. Jack Gray took the third singles with an ease which justifies his position on the team. His sets ran 6-1, 6-1. The fourth singles was won by John Pilley who won the first set easily with a score of 6-2. The second set he lost in the same way and came back, winning the third set. The scores were 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

The score in both doubles ran high. Maxcy Smith and Captain Hager won the first set of their match after a long, driving series of sixteen games, the score being 9-7. In the second set they won more easily ending with a score of 6-3. John Pilley and Douglas Rugh played together well and took their doubles 6-3, 9-7. Although our team won out in the end, every match was hotly contested by the college fellows and we hope they will have another chance at us later on.

Prof. Robertson of the Y. M. C. A. spoke on "The Travels of Confucius" at the third of the "China and Chinese" series of assembly meetings held on Friday mornings. The lecture was illustrated by colored lantern slides which added greatly to the interest.

Next Friday, which will be the National Holiday of China. A special program will be arranged to observe the day.

40-Year-Old Runner Winning Marathon.

Above is pictured M. Stenross, of Finland, winning the Olympic Marathon race that ended in the Colombes Stadium in Paris. The 40-year-old runner showed his heels to one of the strongest fields in the Olympiad history, completing the course in 2 hours, 42 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds.

Boxing Notes

(Continued from Page 1)

Betts. A husky opponent like this, however, will be a good thing for the Russian. It will be a real opportunity for him, and if the sailor is all he seems to be, and Nevsky gets the best of him, the Russian's stock will go up decidedly here. The bout is scheduled for eight rounds.

• • •

The third bout is to be between Turner and Bland. Turner is a Britisher, and appears to be pretty good. He gave a public try-out at the Carlton last Thursday evening before the fight program, and knocked Nevsky off his feet with a right cross. He was runner-up in the last Hongkong Boxing Tournament.

Bland has a fair amount of science, and is capable of putting up an interesting exhibition. He is inclined to swap punches with an opponent, though it remains to be seen how much of a wallop he has. So far as it can be judged from training, Turner seems to have a good bit huskier punch. These two white babies are to go eight rounds.

• • •

Some news have been received about the boys who recently went back to Manila from here. A. de la Cruz defeated Joe Sacramento on points in an eight-round bout late last month, is one item which has come in. Kid Gabo, however, sustained a defeat, losing to Varis Miling on points in a hard-fought battle.

Basketball Year Opens With Good Game At Y.M.C.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

adequately in former seasons. This season the need will be adequately met at the new National Athletic Grounds in the French Concession. Those who attend the baseball games can now see rising the structure which will house basketball, on the land immediately adjoining the baseball grounds on Route de l' Observatoire.

The Far Eastern Contest Committee, of which Dr. J. H. Gray is the Hon. Secretary, together with the China Baseball Commission has taken the lease of the Rockefeller Foundation land at the corner of Routes Amiral Bayle and de l' Observatoire, is primarily responsible for this new development.

If the plans of the Committee mature it is their purpose to use these grounds for the holding of the Far Eastern Games in China in 1927. In the meantime, it is planned to use them for international, national, and Shanghai events of various kinds. Space is available not only for baseball and basketball, but also for football, tennis, and track and field athletics.

The basketball building will have a clear floor space for the game of 40 x 80 feet, with a five feet free space outside of that; seating accommodations for more than 700 spectators; and dressing rooms and baths. The floor will be of wood, and the building roofed over and weather-proof. Electricity will light it, so that games can be played during the evening as well as in the day time.

For league games, tournaments, visiting terms, special matches, and all occasions where the use of this floor for athletic purposes is desired, arrangement can be made though Dr. J. H. Gray, Hon. Secretary of the Committee, at 20 Museum Road.

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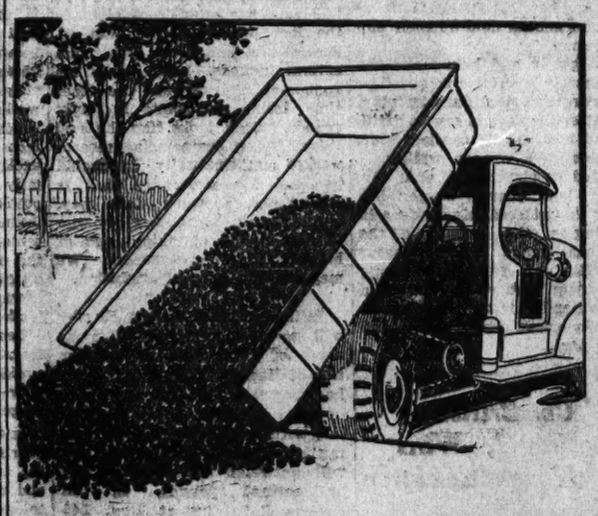

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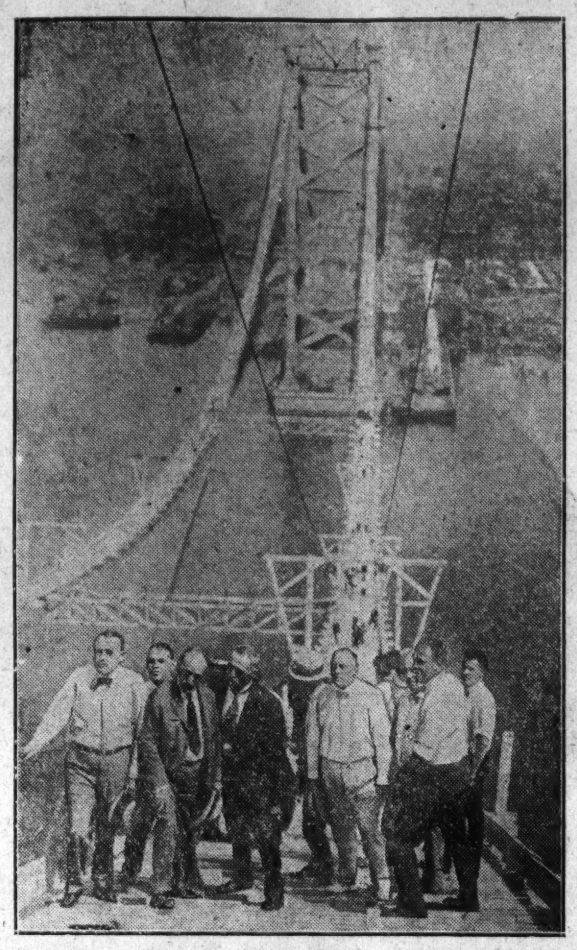
The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914

"SPEAK FOR IT!" — Painted Especially for This Page by Henry Clive.

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

HIGH REGARD FOR JACK SANBORN—Julia Cutler, of Boston, declared that was all she felt for grandson of "Boston Coffee King" when he divorced wife, following rumors she might wed him. (Int'l Newsreel)

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK are keenly popular among all classes in Great Britain. Duchess, before marriage to King's son, was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. (© Van Dyck).



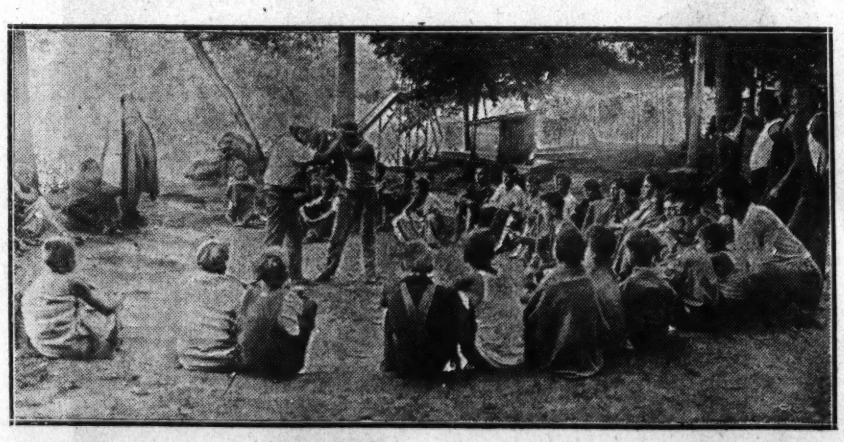
FIRST TO CROSS IMPORTANT BRIDGE—Newspaper men accompanied Philadelphia city board of engineers as members of first party to cross bridge linking Camden, N. J., with Philadelphia Only footpath provided passage, swinging 380 feet above Delaware river at highest. (Int'l Newsreel).

PHILIP RANDOLPH, III, son of Mrs. Philip Randolph, Jr., New York society leader, watches polo matches at Narragansett Pier, R. I. (Int'l Newsreel).

WORLD'S BOY SCOUTS GATHER—Boys from scout organizations all over world gathered at Wembley, England, preparatory to embarkation for Copenhagen, to attend great international Boy Scout jamboree. (Int'l Newsreel).

RUTH MIX, twelve-year-old daughter of Tom Mix, screen star, is touring country in vaudeville sketch, accompanied by mother, tutor and 'Spinach," her pet dog. (Int'l Newsreel)

HUMAN HANDS REVEAL PHEASANT'S BEAUTY—On Sigfried animal farm at Woodside, L. I., rare beauty of bird's wings is shown. (Int'l Newsreel).



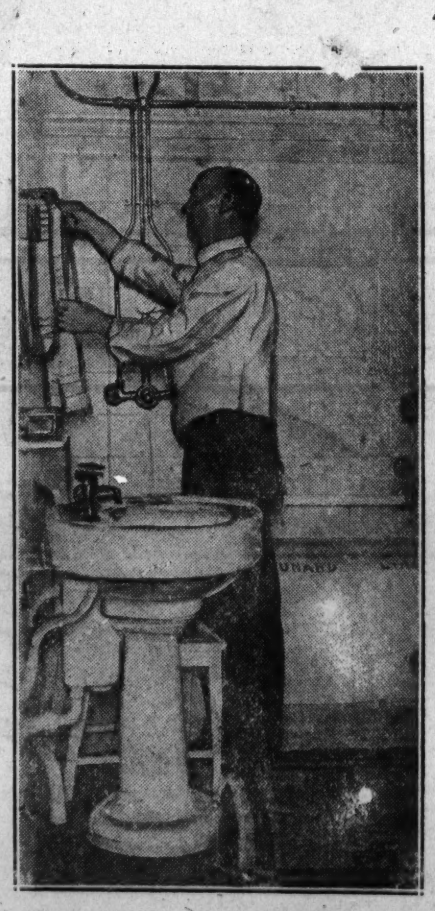
POOR BOYS PLAY ON FARM—Neal Mo[illegible] uckwanago, Wis., over to boys for play and w[illegible] ure, together with instructive work. [illegible] ris, Milwaukee land owner, turned 570 acres at [illegible] ork. Course they study includes animal life and [illegible] (Int'l Newsreel.)

GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED!—Whereabouts of campaign hat worn by William Jennings Bryan at recent New York City endurance contest was discovered, when Helene Chadwick motion picture actress, appeared with it in Los Angeles and admitted she had begged it from 'Great Commoner." (Int'l Newsreel).

ONLY HALF A BIRD—This is Kiwi, which was taken to San Francisco on H. M. S. Hood from Melbourne, Australia, on way to London Zoological Gardens. (Int'l Newsreel)

MISS ROSAMOND PINCHOT, of New York, well-known actress, has returned from vacation tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel)

DROPS IN FOR VISIT—Commander Lansdowne really did it when he climbed down from dirigible Shenandoah to deck of Patoka and shook hands with Captain G. J. Meyers, of that craft. Dirigible is shown anchored to Patoka mast off Narragansett Pier, R. I. (Int'l Newsreel)



PRINCE'S BATHROOM—Suite aboard steamship Berengaria, [illegible] used by Prince of Wales on his trip to United States, contains this bathroom. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Dawes Plan Starts A German Trade Boom

France And Germany Moving Toward An Economic Alliance?

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, Sept. 1.—In spite of garrulous protests and threats, the Dawes plan, as modified by the London Conference, is going to be given a trial. Whether it will prove a veritable "apple of discord" remains to be seen. It is possible that the Allies may later disagree on the "agreement" now reached. Trade rivalries and dreadful anticipations about the industrial results of reparations are already causing alarm, whereas a few weeks ago public attention was focussed upon the necessity of adopting the Dawes scheme. The question is now raised as to whether Germany should be enabled to regain her industrial position. Although the Allies have undoubtedly taken a step in the right direction, it would be a blind man who could not see a great variety of obstacles ahead.

ENGLAND ALARMED

Already unfavorable reactions are emerging in England. Industrial circles have been alarmed over the probable effects of the London Agreement, and the London newspapers appear to be carrying out a campaign against granting Germany the £40 million loan. British coal, iron and steel industries are disturbed over the prospects of German competition. Britain fears a Franco-German economic combine and there can be no question but that the new Government in France is moving towards a "working" arrangement with Germany. It may be that the French and German coal and iron masters could rule Europe.

In the surprising interview granted to the Manchester Guardian, Mr. Snowden mentioned "the draft agreement" proposed between France and Germany, and said that it "is a trade menance to Great Britain of the most serious character." But Premier MacDonald was quick to announce that M. Herriot had undertaken to communicate to him the proposals which would be made to Germany, and that a special committee would be formed to investigate the question of British industries suffering by reason of any trade agreement between France and Germany. But it is obvious that it will take more than official investigations to revive British industries and enable them to meet the keen competition of a resuscitated Germany.

GERMANY MUST CAPTURE EXPORT TRADE

Reparations payments must be made principally in goods. International settlements can be made in the transfer of gold only to a limited extent. It is obvious that Germany must pay reparations out of her export industries. What, then, is going to happen when Germany, assisted by the £40 million loan, resumes production on the great scale expected if she is to pay reparations? It stands to reason that Germany must compete with other countries, and furthermore that she must capture a large share of the export markets, Britain's in particular. Already business in Germany is improving. A friend in Berlin writes me that trade generally has increased 100% since the London Conference.

EVENTS WILL MOVE FAST

As soon as Germany provides the necessary measures for inaugurating the Dawes Plan, events will move fast. The Agreement lays down various stages before the Plan is to be considered to be in full operation. The first of these is the announcement by the Reparation Commission that Germany has passed the laws necessary to the working of the Plan. Under the provisional time table that announcement should be made today. Five weeks are then allowed for the completion by Germany of the preliminary executive measures precedent to the coming into operation of the Plan—namely, the actual constitution of the Bank of Issue, the Railway Company, and the various controlling and executive bodies. After the expiry of these five weeks—i. e. on October 7—a further fortnight is to be allowed in which the Allied Governments are to fulfil their part of the bargain—that is, to effect the removal and cessation of all economic vetoes and sanctions and the restoration of all mines, collieries, forests, and other property seized since the occupation of the Ruhr. The plan under this schedule would, therefore, be in "full operation" on October 22.

FRANCE BUSY AND PROSPEROUS

The Evening Standard, in comparing conditions in France with Great Britain, where the present unemployment figures almost equal the gloomy record of last February, says that France is busy and prosperous. According to a report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, "the brilliant economic revival that ensued in the early months of 1922 has as yet suffered no eclipse. The entire population of France has continued in full employment, and her production has been consistently retarded by dearth of labor."

Coal production, despite the war damage of mines, is approaching the pre-war figure; foreign trade has been extremely active; wages show a steady upward tendency; and the prosperity of the country is attested by the "constant stream of immigrant workers."

There is a new business spirit in France. The "retail mind" which was formerly characteristic of that country has given place in a large degree to that talent for large combinations of which Germany was so notable an exemplar. French firms now have their fingers in many European pies; in Austria, in Poland, in Upper Silesia, in Czecho-Slovakia, in Rumania, and Yugo-Slavia the "big business" of France has established itself, and a topic of the moment is the possibility of a "consortium" between the German and French industrialists, which might, if it were established, compete mercilessly with the British metallurgical trades.

The revival of France has been made possible by co-operation, partly conscious and partly instinctive, between the Government, the employers and the employed. France suffered worse direct damage from the war than any country, and her financial policy has been the subject of much criticism. But she has at least been spared strikes and costly legislative experiments, and her present position is an advertisement of the value of mere steady work in repairing the ravages of war.

What People Are Saying

"Our coal, iron, and steel industries are going to be menaced to an extent we have not known since the war".—Sir Robert Horne.

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"It is a ridiculous fallacy to pretend that the commercial prosperity of one country is detrimental to the prosperity of other countries".—The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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"There is another great class of dangers which we have to face. I refer to the economic problems which are bound to arise as soon as the Central European Powers find their feet. There will be an attempt on the part of soulless international combines, using the weapon of political pressure, to subordinate common interests to their own. The defence of national interests and of national well-being against such moves as this must receive the most careful consideration and the firm action of democratic Governments".—The PRIME MINISTER in his farewell to the Signatories of the London Agreement.

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"It is a very disturbing business trying to get £125,000,000 per annum of German exports, unbalanced by imports, distributed among the creditor nations without injuring their trade. We cannot both take these goods and make them for ourselves, and, if we don't take them, they will go into neutral markets and knock out our goods."—Mr. J. A. Spender in the "Weekly Westminster".

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"For seven weeks what is perhaps at this time the most vital of our industries has been at a complete standstill. Millions of pounds have been lost by employers and employed. The public, who are clamoring for houses, have been put to untold inconvenience and disappointment. A hundred thousand men have been idle, without taking into consideration the repercussion of the strike on other associated industries. Want, misery, even suicides, have been its offspring. The inevitable end is compromise, but not before the country has suffered immeasurably in the loss of wealth, time, and temper".—Daily Express.

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"Can we afford a Socialist Government any longer? Can we watch unemployment increase while Socialist Ministers produce chaos at home and abroad, and drag us nearer the abyss? In the last two years there has been no

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Must Hold Fast To Her Faith In China

Liang Shih-yi Pleads For Confidence In Chinese People's Sincerity

"If only the United States will continue to have faith in China, my country will work out its problems satisfactorily to all. But the American people must have confidence, genuine confidence, in the sincerity of the Chinese people Such confidence will enable us to succeed. Without it our task becomes increasingly difficult."

That, in brief, was the message of His Excellency Liang Shih-yi, former premier of China and recognised internationally as the foremost financier of China. Mr. Liang, who left China March 5 on a tour of the world, has visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium and Holland and recently was in America. During his visit to New York members of the China Society of America acted as his host and on Saturday, July 19, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Society at the Bankers' Club.

LIANG SHIH-YI
Former Premier of China

Liang Shih-yi speaks no English. Through his two secretaries, Y. P. Law and C. C. Lin, he told how he had sent his two sons and three daughters to this country for their college education.

"My children came home and told me about the wonders of America," he said. "I wanted to come long ago but I was too busy. And then this year I was able to come. Now I am sorry that I waited so long in coming."

Liang Shih-yi was taken to the roof of the Equitable Building to get a view of New York which is always long remembered by the person making his first visit here. As the former premier looked to the east and the west, the north and the south, he remarked, "Human efforts can do wonders. There seems to be nothing that modern science cannot accomplish, and that is why I have always placed science in the forefront in the education of the people."

"This is the land to which China looks," he said. "This is the land in which China has invested her hopes. When other countries came to China to make money Americans came to establish schools and colleges and hospitals and missions. To be sure we want the Americans to engage in business in China and Americans did, but the spirit that prompted the return of the Boxer indemnity is the spirit which has typified the American.

"To you, my good friends, I wish to express my gratitude for your kind hospitality and good wishes. I am grateful to you too for the opportunity you have given me to meet your leaders of finance. I am interested in your Society and its purposes and I wish you every success.

"Inasmuch as my children were educated here I have a real sentimental interest in America. There is every reason why the relations

(Continued on Page 4)

Campaigning With Davis In The Mid-West

Observations Made During The First Foray Into Enemy's Country

BY SAMUEL McCOY

In the last two weeks (ending August 31) there began a human adventure.

For several days I have been watching the man setting out on this adventure. Just to watch the start makes the heart pump a little faster—for to watch a man as he starts off on such an expedition of the soul is not different in its essence from watching the buckskinned frontiersmen cross the Missouri a hundred years ago.

The particular adventure I have been watching is that of John William Davis in beginning his campaign for the Presidency of the United States.

A candidate's campaign is an adventure, in a sense worth the reflection it needs to discover it. Not many of us think of it in that sense. We troop down to the railroad station when his train comes through and stare at him curiously, as if he came from some other planet. We rate this as an adventure of our own, to have seen him, an adventure to talk over in years to come. We are thinking all the while about ourselves. We are wondering what benefit will come to us, personally, if we elect him. Thinking thus of ourselves only, we miss a comprehension of his own adventure.

Yet what is more nobly adventurous, more exciting, more solemn in American life than an attempt to prove one's self worthy of the friendship and most of thirty million men, thirty million women and fifty million young people, and to do this within the space of three months?

A candidate for the Presidency may choose the way in which he seeks to win this acquaintance with "the People." He may stay at home and make a "front porch campaign," deliver few addresses and abide by the ability of his campaign managers to present his picture to the nation. Or he may in person go out to seek the people's friendship, see and be seen by millions from coast to coast and stand or fall by his own strength or limitations.

The latter course is adventure. And particularly does it seem adventurous if the man who chooses it has not had the years of experience as a stump speaker which is the usual equipment of the professional politician.

ELEVEN CANDIDATES COMPARED

Among eleven Presidential candidates of the past twenty-four years, six may be said already to have become well accustomed to the atmosphere of politics and of political speechmakng before they became the nominee. These were Bryan, McKinley, Roosevelt, Cox, Harding and Coolidge. The other five, Parker, Taft, Hughes, Wilson and Davis, up to the time of their nominations had taken comparatively little part in political campaigns as speakers. They had devoted the major portion of their lives to law practice or governmental administration or the cloistered study of political history. Their acquaintance with professional politicans was comparatively limited, their acquaintance with people assembled to hear a political speech was even more limited.

Parker and Hughes never became platform speakers of wide popular success; Taft and Wilson won popularity on the platform. Will John W. Davis, whose background may be likened to a combination of those of Wilson and Hughes, succeed as Wilson did or fail as Hughes did?

Whether he succeeds or fails, he has chosen the course of adventure, to hazard all upon personal contact with all the people of the nation.

To realise how much of an adventure this is it is necessary only to glance at Mr. Davis's past training. As a political campaigner his past experience has been limited chiefly to his campaign for Congress a dozen years ago in a district whose population numbered a comparative handful and in whose leading city he was born, brought up and entered the profession of law. The greater portion of his life has been occupied in work which brought him into personal contact with a comparatively small circle. He met the people of his home district. He met his law clients. He met his opponents in his law cases. As a member of Congress he met hundreds of leaders from all sections of the country. In his law practice in New York he came in contact with powerful minds. As Ambassador to England he met the statesmen of other nations.

But never, like William Jennings Bryan, had he traveled the United States from corner to corner, meeting men of every section, addressing crowds made up of every shade of political opinion, coming into intimate contact with

the millions to whom a President must answer. Never, like Theodore Roosevelt had he hobnobbed with locomotive drivers, rode with ranchmen, romped with Tom and Dick and Harry. It became his business, with his nomination in July, to meet the people of the United States of America.

A genuine adventure; one that called for resolution and confidence in one's self. A fortnight ago it began, and now it is well under way.

What burden does such a campaign place upon him and how does he meet it?

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On August 25 he boarded the train at New York for Columbus, Ohio—his venture into that mighty section of the nation west of the Atlantic seaboard. It is unlikely that John W. Davis will ever forget a certain little city in Ohio at which his train made a momentary halt last Tuesday evening. Mr. Davis was not scheduled to make any speech there. He had probably never seen that town before in his life. He didn't even know its name until somebody told him. But he ought to remember it, because it was the first small town, outside his native East, whose men and women and children gathered at the railway station to cheer him as the Democratic nominee for President.

There they were, perhaps 200 of them, who had waited until nearly 10 o'clock at night just for a glimpse of him. It wasn't prearranged—it was natural. To look at those upturned faces was to see in imagination the whole of America—the people of 10,000 towns, just like this (unique only because it was the first of them all), all waiting for a glimpse of the man who might lead them nearer their hope.

LEANED DOWN TO GRASP THEIR HANDS

Mr. Davis couldn't say anything. It would have been an utterly emotionless man indeed who did not feel his heart beat strangely at the sight of these eager eyes, and with the knowledge that they looked to him for leadership. "Give us a speech!" they shouted. But the man on the platform could only smile at them and lean down to grasp their hands.

He was very thoughtful when he came back to us in the car. And from what he said at last it was plain that he had been pondering long over what he might do in the future the better to express to such crowds his faith in them and his determination to serve them.

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The capacity of Memorial Hall, at Columbus, where Mr. Davis first challenged Mr. Coolidge by name, is 4,500. An hour before he rose to speak there were 4,500 people in it. There wasn't room for one more person, from platform to ceiling over the balcony. When the tall, gray-haired man in the dark blue suit came upon the platform there was a roar of applause that rocked the ceiling. But he didn't seem to take it as a tribute to himself. He didn't step out of the line of leaders of the Democracy in Ohio who were escorting him upon the platform. He didn't advance to the edge of the rostrum and bow delightedly to right and left. He kept his place in the line of stalwarts as they moved to find their chairs, looked steadily ahead, and, having given only one brief, half embarrassed glance at the cheering, hand-waving crowd that packed the hall, and a single shy nod of the head in response to this pandemonium, sat down quietly.

I have heard all the Presidential candidates, both Democratic and Republican, in the last twenty-four years, excepting only McKinley and Coolidge, as they spoke on campaign platforms, but among all nine I remember none who seemed less interested in the limelight of popular acclaim than does Mr. Davis.

"Looks t' me like's if he doesn't realise he's worth all this fuss over," whispered the delegate in the seat behind me. "He'd ought to get over that, mebbe—folks do sure like a feller that knows he's the boss and enjoys bein' it."

There may be something in that theory—but it seemed to me that John W. Davis would be the last man in the world ever to assume a cocksure attitude. That delegate's whisper had hardly died out when Mr. Davis was beginning his address with the words:

"I am here to take your counsel and to listen to your words of advice."

No—to realise the strength of Mr. Davis's character you must look deeper than at that modest demeanor and quiet voice. You must notice that even when his fingers are folded his thumb sticks out straight.

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The interior of the private car which was assigned to Mr. Davis for the trip to Columbus—fittingly the name painted on its steel sides was the "President Jefferson"—will represent to John W. Davis most of his chances for seclusion during the next three months. And this "seclusion" would make a beehive seem like a rest cure.

The narrow corridor running the length of the car was, from daylight until after midnight each day, seldom more empty than a New York subway station. Some one was always hurrying back and forth in it: hurrying, that is to say, as much as its width, its congestion and the motion of the flying train would permit.

There were a half dozen staterooms ranged along this corridor. Mr. Davis had one. Mrs. Davis and her sister, Mrs. Phil Watson, shared another. Dr. J. J. Richardson of Washington, the throat specialist who accompanied Taft and Roosevelt on their campaign trips and who was now watching over Mr. Davis's health, had another. Grayhaired, ruddy faced "Bill" Nye, who, as a member of the Secret Service, escorted Rosevelt and Taft and Wilson, Joffre and Foch and Viviani, the Prince of Wales, the King and Queen of the Belgians, Lord Balfour and other notables in their tours of the country, occupied another. There was Hathaway, a young Virginian who

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Glasgow Experiments In Civic Farming

Interesting Facts And Figures Are Revealed By Inspection

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, Aug. 23.—A number of interesting facts and figures regarding the Corporation of Glasgow's experiments in municipal farming were revealed in the course of the annual inspection by members of the Cleansing Committee and their guests of the estates and farms at Ryding and Robroyston. In municipal agriculture, the Corporation of Glasgow are pioneers, and in developing this enterprise they have shared the experience of all pioneers in that they have known adversity as well as success. The past four years of agricultural depression have brought times of misfortune, even for municipal enterprise, nevertheless since its inception in 1892 this part of the city's many varied activities has accumulated a credit balance which now stands at £19,342.

"In making this announcement, Bailie George Kerr, convener of the Cleansing Dept., added with pardonable pride that, although these farming operations were not instituted with a view to making profit, but to provide an outlet for the disposal of the vast amount of refuse of the city, they had been conducted without imposing any burden upon the rates," says the Glasgow Herald.

"At present the Corporation's farms, which number 12, with an extent of 1,600 acres, are all under grain and root crops, and this year, despite the adverse climatic conditions, an excellent yield had been produced.

An interesting suggestion was thrown out during the inspection by a practical agriculturist that the Corporation would do well to reduce part of their holdings to grass and institute stock feeding, which has proved the most profitable branch of farming in recent years.

Bailie Kerr gave a most interesting resume of the growth of the Cleansing Dept. during the past 56 years. The principal guest at the inspection was Sir Joseph Cook, Lord High Commissioner of Australia, who arrived in the city on business during the week, and who paid a tribute to Glasgow's municipal enterprise.

WAR ROMANCE ENDED

In Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court this week, Sheriff Orr granted a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Cowan Steven, shipowner, 2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The case had been continued from June to give the bankrupt time to appear but he was again absent.

Thomas Cowan Steven had a remarkable career during his 12 years' association with shipping. In his early twenties, after having gained experience as a shipping clerk in a Leith office, he struck out on his own account with his twin brother, and chartered a steamer. This was before the war. The steamer traded between Firth of Forth ports and the Continent, and the venture prospered.

When the war broke out, the firm of T. C. Steven and Co. had already been formed. During the war some important contracts were secured, the chief being the carrying of oil for the French Government. Steven, who did insure his vessels, lost only one of his fleet. When the war was over, the firm was offered over a million pounds for the business, but the offer was refused. They had two vessels building which were to cost about £60,000. Owing to the rapid rise in the cost of shipbuilding, they actually cost £180,000.

Other losses were suffered owing to the slump in shipping, and the firm came to the end of its financial tether. To recover the ground lost, it is understood that like another war-time firm, recourse was made to the profitable trade of shipping whisky to America Large losses were incurred by the non-payment of the consignees and it was on a journey to enforce payment that Steven disappeared.

During June, when the word of the bankruptcy was first noised abroad, numerous stories were unfolded in which the arrogance of newly-acquired wealth was the principal feature. Such stories as the one which stated that Steven possessed 365 suits and 90 overcoats and rented an office near his business address to be used as a wardrobe were quite common. Be that as it may, we cannot but think that a romantic figure has disappeared and an adventurous career has been brought to an untimely end by the exigencies of the law.

DEATH OF CLYDE SHIPBUILDER

The death has occurred at his home in Greenock, of Mr. Arthur Caird. Mr. Caird was a member of the world-famous shipbuilding firm of Caird and Co., Greenock, whose business was acquired by Messrs. Harland and Wolff some years ago.

The youngest son of the late Mr. James Tennant Caird, Mr. Arthur Caird was born at Greenock in 1853 and was educated at Greenock Collegiate School and Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. Having served his apprenticement with the firm as shipbuilder and engineer, he entered the designing department, of which he afterwards took control, and was mainly responsible for the high-class architectural plans for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's fleet and that of the other great ship-owning firms for whom Messrs. Caird and Co. built vessels.

Mr. Caird was a member of the Institute of Naval Architects and of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland. In his native town he filled many public offices at one time or another with great acceptance, and was greatly esteemed in the community. He is survived by his wife and son, daughter, and stepdaughter.

PROPOSED AEROPLANE CLUB

The London Correspondent of The Glasgow Herald, writing in today's issue, says: "In connection with the scheme for establishing light aeroplane clubs in this country, the Air Ministry have just addressed a letter to the Lord Provost of Glasgow explaining the scheme, and pointing out the advantages to be derived by the community as well as by the State from the development of civilian flying."

"Reference is made to the fact that the Air Ministry are prepared to make financial contributions to the clubs which, in the first instance, are to be limited in number to ten, and the Corporation are asked to consider the establishment of a club in the West of Scotland."

"I am informed that the Scottish Aeronautical Society is actively interesting itself in the project for forming a club in Glasgow, and that Lord Weir and his brother, Brigadier-General J. G. Weir, are associating themselves with the movement."

A SAD STORY

One of Glasgow's daily papers this week announced that, "the Baron Vernon left Glasgow yesterday morning under the escort of a Dutch seagoing tug to be towed to Rotterdam, where repairs will be carried out."

The steamer Baron Vernon, it will be remembered, was thrown up the bank of the channel in the Clyde near Langbank in May last year as the result of a collision with the ill-fated liner Metagama. The Baron Vernon received a deep gash in the bow, which ran from the deck to below the water-level.

Salvage operations were carried out under the direction of Captain Henry Enser, of Queenstown, and after many difficulties the foundered vessel was raised, brought up river and dry-docked at Govan. The vessel has been bought by a Glasgow shipbroker, and after the repairs temporarily effected at Govan will be overhauled and fitted for sea by a Dutch firm.

Such, then, is the state of things on the Clyde that a Glasgow boat can be sent to Holland, not even under her own steam, and can apparently after that be more cheaply made ready for sea. Shades of departed greatness

BRIDGE CONTRACT FOR GLASGOW FIRM

The "Industrial Daily News" is officially informed that the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. have placed with Sir William Arrol and Co. (Limited), of London and Glasgow, the contract for the new ferry bridge at Tilbury.

The bridge which will carry the ferry load across the railway just outside Tilbury Station, will, with its three viaduct approaches, have 45 spans, ranging from 22 feet to 98 feet A steel and brick bridge with reinforced concrete foundations and concrete piles is to be built, the steel work involved amounting to 1,280 tons. The construction of this bridge

will enable the reconstruction of Tilbury Station, planned in connection with the proposed new passenger landing stage at Tilbury to be carried out.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The Scottish football season was inaugurated last Saturday under most depressing weather conditions. With one exception, the games were carried through in a downpour of rain which had the effect of keeping away a good many of the followers and may be held responsible for the generally poor display of form.

There were no sensational openings, and while it is early in the day, it is safe, on the showing, to prophesy that the clubs which last year played a prominent part will again have a good deal to say for themselves.

Rangers, Hibs., Hamilton Acas., Queen's Park, Airdrieonians, Falkirk and Hearts were winners.

Rangers were slower than usual in settling down but they played with all their old-time smoothness and defeated Raith Rovers, who administered a surprise defeat last season. Airdrieonians, the Cup-holders, were slower but give plenty of promise. Queen's Park delighted their admirers by returning a victory over Motherwell, who were on the whole, however, unlucky to lose.

St. Johnston and Cowdenbeath, the two newcomers to the first league, were on the losing side, but both did well enough to suggest that, when accustomed to their surroundings, they will do better.

U. S. Must Hold Fast To Her Faith In China

(Continued from Page 3)

between the United States and China should be most pleasant and profitable to both. We have only the Pacific Ocean separating us and in these days when American aviators hop from one end of the continent to the other during daylight and when American army officers are flying around the world with evident success, distances mean little.

"Study the history of the relations of the two countries and you will see every reason why China and the United States should be fast friends. And finally there is the feeling of the people of China toward the people of the United States. It is most cordial. And it should continue to be so.

"Back in 1914 America exported 30,000,000 taels worth of goods and merchandise to China. Last year that increased to 130,000,000 taels. In 1914 China sent to America goods valued at 36,000,000 taels. Last year that amount had increased to 70,000,000 taels. So while our political conditions have been unsatisfactory trade has gone on. And it shall continue to go on.

"China's trade with the United States ranked sixth ten years ago. Today it ranks third with the British Empire first and Japan second.

"But the important thing is for the United States to have faith in China. And here lies the task of The China Society of America. You who understand China's problems and appreciate China's potentialities must help us to acquaint the rest of the American people with China and the spirit of the Chinese people. Have faith."

Tries In Vain To Get In Jail By Taxicab Ride

New York, Sept. 2.—Alexander Dolowitz, 30, tried to be sent to jail recently but failed. Dolowitz said he went to a lot of trouble for nothing when the court refused to order him locked up.

He had been arrested after admitting he was unable to pay a $2 taxicab bill which he had run up. When brought into Night Court he was ordered dismissed when the complainant Michael Hall, 1730 Webster avenue, the Bronx, a chauffeur, failed to appear against him.

"You're a lucky man," declared Magistrate Goodwin, in ordering his discharge. "Lucky, nix," replied Dolowitz. "I went to all this trouble for nothing."

He said he had no home, and pleaded with the court to send him to jail. "I can't do that," replied the magistrate, "there is no prosecuting witness here."

Dolowitz then appealed to the arresting officer, Patrolman Frank Smith. "Can't you put me in jail," Smith said no.

Some one suggested the man could break in jail on an assault charge, but Dolowitz replied, "I don't want to resort to violence. I am not that kind of a person."

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

real reduction in the total number of unemployed in Great Britain, registered and unregistered; and the indications are that in another two years there will be a swift rise in the unemployment statistics, unless our Socialist rulers mend their ways. Will they ever change? Will they ever learn? I doubt it. They are a Government of theory and illusion. They take no note of contemporary industrial endeavor".—Lord Rothermere in the Sunday Pictorial.

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"As the Covent Garden strike is not going, from Mr. Bevin's point of view, 'according to plan,' he is calling out his reserves. Yesterday instructions were issued to the dockers at the ports that they must not handle fruit and vegetables coming from abroad. That is to say, the people of this country, at Mr. Bevin's bidding, are to be denied essential food supplies because the demands of the Covent Garden porters have not been satisfied. So instructive an object lesson in Trade Union despotism will not, we must hope, be lost upon the public."—Morning Post.

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"British airways have completed their fifth year. In 1919, when areoplanes began to fly between London and Paris, there were three questions civil aviation had to answer. Can 100-miles-an-hour air transport be made reliable? Can it be made safe? Can it pay? Take reliability. Our winged expresses have now flown more than 4,000,000 miles. During the summer they have attained a reliability figure of 91 percent. Even with winter fogs, the all-the-year-round figure is as high already as 88 percent. This, remembering that organisation is being improved constantly, disposes of the contention that aeroplane transport cannot be liable. As to safety, British 'planes have carried nearly 50,000 passengers, and only six have lost their lives. Which is an answer to the question 'Can flying be made safe?' It can".—Daily Mail.

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"I had to choose between the Entente and isolation", declared M. Herriot. "I have made my choice, and it now for Parliament to choose".

"M. Herriot declared that he had put an end to the 'romantic idea' that to ensure the fruits of victory Germany must be ruined, and the sentiment was loudly cheered. It is to be hoped that those cheers will be noted in Berlin".—The Times.

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"We must be very grateful to Herriot for not having confused 'security' and 'reparations', as has been hitherto the case. Reparations must be argued over among financiers in London. Security has to be guaranteed to us by the League of Nations in Geneva. For security lies neither in the Ruhr nor on the Rhine. There will be no security anywhere for us as long as we stand alone. As Gustave Tery (editor of the OEuvre) pointed out very clearly the other day; in ten years hence France will hardly be able to mobilise three and a half million men, whereas Germany will have at her disposal ten million".—Paul Boncour in the OEuvre.

• • •

"'Everybody in Russia today is worse off than before the war'.

"Such is the verdict on the Revolution given to the Independent Labor Party Summer School by Mr. Michael Farbman, whom we have found to be amongst the most reliable of British writers on Russia under the Soviet Government. It is a complete condemnation, for it places Russia in a class entirely apart from all the other countries which were seriously affected by the upheavals of the last ten years".—Glasgow Herald.

• • •

"The Berengaria, in which the Prince of Wales is travelling to America, is one of the largest boats fitted with the automatic quartermaster or gyro-pilor. Briefly, the system practically eliminates the errors common to human judgment in the steering of a vessel, and once the course is set—which is effected by turning a small wheel to the desired degree—the master gyro-compass may be considered as in charge of the ship though there is always a man at the wheel to deal with emergency conditions. It is seldom, however, that he is more than a passive onlooker of a wheel that, in a curiously uncanny manner, turns itself to the required extent, and thus compensates for the effect of both wind and waves as they tend to deflect the ship from her course".—Morning Post.

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Campaigning With Davis In The Mid-West

(Continued from Page 3)

served in the army and whom Mr. Davis chose from his former law office to act as his personal secretary. There was the astute and jovial "Jack" Nevin, his press representative, who knows every politician and statesman between Paris and Pocatello. There were National Committeman "Ed" Moore and the veteran counselor George White, chief aid to Chairman Shaver of the National Committe. There were two stenographers. And there were a dozen newspaper correspondents, representing press association and great dailies, who filled up all the remaining room and spilled over into adjoining Pullmans.

LEISURE IS ADJOURNED

Through this racketing corridor of men and baggage one stumbled to find comparative quiet, but no cessation of work in Mr. Davis's stateroom. There he sat unruffled and genial, his attention fixed steadily upon phase after phase of the approaching campaign. I asked him when he would have a moment of leisure. "I'll never have more than this, from now till election day," he said, smiling, and motioned me to a seat beside him.

John Davis, as we discovered in traveling with him in these close quarters, puts on no frills and is a mighty human sort of companion. In the campaign he has not yet told many anecdotes, though he is said to have a stock of them, but he is that rare person, a good listener, and his laugh is quick and spontaneous. The only story I heard him tell was the one about old man Brown's funeral, and which he told as illustrative of Republican attempts to say a kind word for their own record of the past three years.

"Old man Brown," said Mr. Davis, "was a character who had never been known to do anything that wasn't stingy. At his funeral, when the minister asked if there wasn't some one present who would like to say a few words over the coffin, there was a unanimous silence for an embarassing interval.

"Finally," said Mr. Davis, "one of the neighbors got up, cleared his throat and observed: 'Wal, he wa'n't as mean some of the time as he was all the time.'"

• • •

I watched Mr. Davis working steadily through five days of travel, speach-making, ceaseless conferences with local leaders and National Committeemen, unending visits from every one who could gain men wedged in between, and at last I hunted up Mrs. Davis and asked her if her husband ever found time to rest and if she thought him strong enough to bear up under this load.

"It's been this way ever since his nomination," she said smiling a trifle sadly. "He's up at 7 and is as busy as you see him now until late every night. At home on Long Island we never have an opportunity to go out together alone. Sometimes in the evening I manage to get him to play a game of backgammon just to take his mind for a little while away from its preoccupations, but that's not often.

"If he hadn't been a tremendously hard worker all his life I would be afraid for him. But he's really very strong. It seems to me he's worked eighteen hours a day ever since I knew him, and he loves it. His appetite is splendid—he eats everything—and when he's at home he likes to get up early and take a plunge in the Sound. That's about the only exercise he's had lately."

"Does he find his campaign speeches a tax on his voice?"

"No," said Mrs. Davis, "but he has told me that it bothers him to keep in a position on the platform where his voice will enter the radio microphone. You see, he would naturally like to forget the radio and get close to the audience he sees before him. He wants to talk to people face to face. And it bothers him a little to be obliged to keep the microphone always in mind. It's something between him and the people, he feels."

A MATTER OF PRACTICE

"He'll soon get used to that," ventured Dr. Richardson. "It's just a matter of practice."

I asked the physician if Mr. Davis's throat could stand the strain of the arduous campaign he has set for himself.

"He should have no trouble at all," he answered confidently. "Mr Davis's throat is perfectly normal, and if he avoids colds there will be no trouble with it. If it gets fatigued, a little mechanical exercise on the muscles will bring it rest, I'm sure."

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When John W. Davis came to his first battle-grounds—the platforms before which stood the thousands of the people with whom he plans to become acquainted at first hand—he advanced certain observations on Republican administration of government, certain promises of Democratic reform. To me, studying the faces in those audiences as he spoke, the manner in which they received his analysis of the political situation was absorbingly interesting.

Incidentally, Mr. Davis's audiences are enjoying a treat of wit of an intellectual quality rarely possessed by political speakers. He seldom tells a "funny story," but depends instead upon sarcasm. These never fail to tickle his audiences. I counted, during the Columbus speech, which lasted hardly an hour, no less than twenty-four separate shafts of sacrasm which brought laughter from the audience. Mr. Davis seems to have no difficulty in persuading his hearers that he has a sense of humor; his problem is to discover just how much of it they think necessary.

His first discovery was that Democratic audiences, at least, are far from believing that to discuss the scandals in oil leases and in the administration of the Veterans' Bureau is to revive a dead issue. His reference to these matters awoke instant response.

THE "WAY TO BANISH WAR"

His insistence that "the only way to banish war is to set up some permanent plan of conference, consultation and adjustment to take its place as arbiter among the nations," likewise was hailed with cheers whose spontaneity seems to show that this is an issue still close to the hearts of many.

On the subject of tariff, when, in his Seagirt address, he sought to bring the subject home to the housewife by specific discussion of duties on kitchenware, sewing machines and footwear, the usual stupefied silence of the layman in the presence of that abstruse subject was noticeable; but when, at Columbus, he confined his reference to the tariff to the generality that the Fordney-McCumber tariff made life "easy and prosperous for those who are least like the poor in their ways and manner of living," he drew quick laughter and applause. The often-repeated assertion that such a tariff "takes from one man in order to enrich another" seemed to have lost none of its power to bring approving shouts from the crowd.

When, at Seagirt, he concluded his address with his denuciation of the Ku Klux Klan, the pitch of fervor, which instantly manifested itself in the audience before him—an audience which undoubtedly contained many members of the Klan—was astonishing. It was plain that Americans have not lost their admiration for a man who minces no words on a matter which concerns American institutions even if it may not affect governmental affairs. That audience instantly made John W. Davis its hero. The perennial hunger of humankind for a hero was never more sharply indicated than at that moment.

At Columbus, before his address excited speculation as to whether Mr. Davis would again refer to the Klan was heard on every side. He made no direct reference to it, and there was noticeable afterward a sense of disappointment.

The Memorial Hall address at Columbus wrought his audience to repeated bursts of applause; it was ranked as fine a piece of political argument as any living Democrat could deliver, and yet after Mr. Davis's train had left Columbus that evening an incident occurred which again throws light on the man.

We sat at dinner on the train and in the casual conversation at his table Mr. Davis sat silent and preoccupied. At length Mrs. Davis reproached him. "John," she said, "you've been sitting there thinking about that speech, haven't you, now? I know—you've been going over and over every line of it to yourself. Can't you stop and rest a little?"

"Yes," admitted Mr. Davis, rousing himself with a start from his meditations. "I was thinking of that speech—I've been thinking of a dozen places where I might have improved it."

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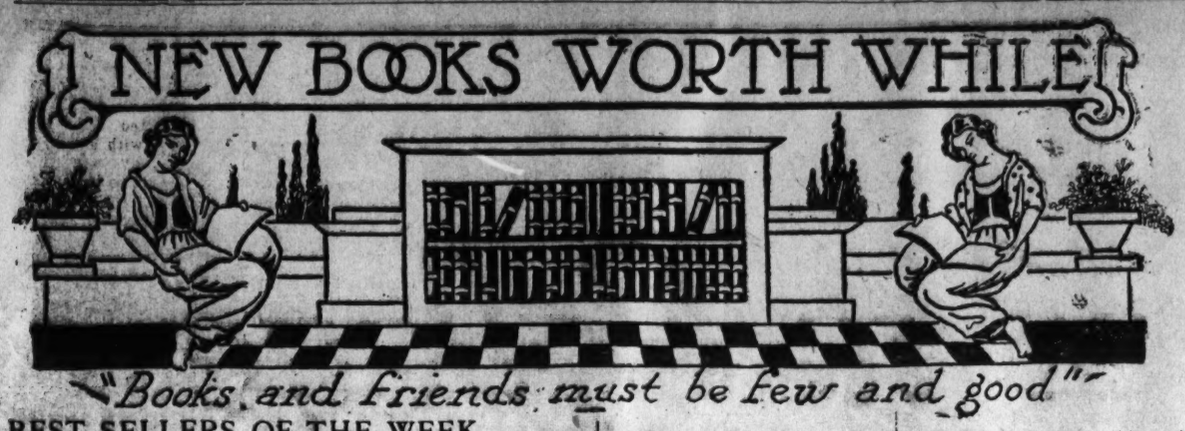
Extract from the North China Daily News of September 22nd.

Autumn is here, and with her has come a profusion of lovely fashions, which, like the first colourful leaves of Autumn, have descended upon us at an unexpected moment, vividly prophetic of the modes that will prevail in the world of fashion during the winter season. Despite the simplicity of line there is no lack of variety in the fashions of the new season. Fabrics were never so beautiful, trimmings never more exquisitely lovely, nor were details ever more charmingly complete and correct. Godet treatments, scarfs, stoles and capelets are only a few of the details that acquit the new Autumn modes of the slightest suggestion of monotony and lift them far above the fashions of other years in beauty, variety and charm. True to prophecy the sued-finished fabrics are in highest favour for suits, coats, etc. It is a far cry from the heavy, bulky fabrics of yesterday to the softly-clinging woolens of to-day. For street garments brown is a great favourite, ranging from the exquisite russet and copper tones to a rather subdued malay. On the street one sees also quite a few coats in soft mahogany tones. Artichoke and other soft greens are seen, and a revival of gray is suggested by the number of coats appearing in dark shades of taupe or mole. Linings are most important. Satin and crepe linings continue much in vogue and many interesting effects are secured through the use of plaid or striped kasha. Evening wraps are mainly of rich brocades, velvet or satin. Occasionally one sees an evening wrap of crepe satin or even very sheer material. These wraps of lighter weight usually depend on a soft lining of printed velvet for warmth. Oftentimes they are reversible.

The above might well have been written after a visit to our Drapery Department, for it so aptly describes the modes. Why not call and inspect the Autumn Display?

Below are a few items, selected at random, from our stocks.

Beautiful Jazz Silk and Wool Morocain Assorted designs, 40 inches wide	*From $4.50 yd.*
Georgette, in all shades 38 inches wide	*$4.95 yd.*
Duvetyne, Satin backed, 38 ins wide The Latest Paris Mode	*$16-50 yd.*
Black Chiffon Velvet 40 ins. wide	*$12.95 $18.50 yd.*
Coloured Chiffon Velvet 40 ins. wide	*$13.95 yd.*



BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORE

Fiction

Interpreter's House, by Struthers Burt.
Imperturbe, by Eliot S. Paul.
Rose of the World, by Kathleen Norris.
The Savage, by Mikhail Artzybasheff.
In a Shantung Garden, by Louise Jordon Miln.

Non-Fiction

Beggar on Horseback, by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.
Chinese Junks, by Ivan A. Donnelly.
The Forest, by John Galsworthy.
Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Ida M. Tarbell.
St. Joan, by George Bernard Shaw.

It was always easier, back in the pigtail and barefoot days, to play dolls or run away to a baseball game than to endure that "pleasant hour," as mother insisted on calling it, at the piano. But half a generation later, sitting hungrily in the presence of great music, how many of us wish that we had not smothered those budding artistic impulses.

Much of the fear and dread of youth toward music is due not to the vulgarising of the race or anything inherently wrong with the child, but simply and directly to bad teaching. It is an absurdity to expect overworked teachers, themselves often without the artistic spark, to make harmony attractive or understandable to youngsters. But we persist in the old habit and continue to treat music as one of the mystical wonders of life just as we continue a multitude of other superstitious hangovers from the Neolithic Age.

It is to take the mystery out of music and to make its simple beauty intelligible to everyone that Sigmund A. Spaeth has written a delightful new book, THE COMMON SENSE OF MUSIC. Dr. Spaeth is known in America as music critic of one of New York's largest newspapers and as the chief exponent of the attempt to popularise music throughout the States. His lectures on music in New York have brought him audiences averaging more than 10,000 listeners per week.

"This book is written on the assumption," says the author, "that musically all men are created free, though not necessarily equal." It presupposes no knowledge on the part of the reader and it admits no fundamental ignorance. It does not worry about the hair-splittings of the technical scholars; it merely tries to approach the subject in a common-sense fashion, assuming a universal instinct of musical appreciation.

THE COMMON SENSE OF MUSIC is the most unique and helpful book that has been written on the topic and it is destined for as wide a popularity and as great an educational effect as that of Hendrick Van Loon's, *History of Mankind*, now a household and school familiar. Shanghai readers who absorb it will find the Opera, the Symphony Orchestra and Mr. Strok's musical concerts taking on a sudden and delightful new significance and as a gift to youngsters. wise parents cannot make a finer choice.

BALISAND, Joseph Hergesheimer's new fiction triumph, which has been appearing serially in the *Saturday Evening Post*, is one of the newest arrivals. Others are BEGGAR'S BANQUET by G. St. John-Loe, author of *Spilled Wine;* TEMPERAMENTAL PEOPLE by Mary Roberts Rinehart; ROSE OF THE WORLD, by Kathleen Norris; and THE WAY OF THE BUFFALO by Charles Alden Seltzer.

Douglas Fairbanks wishes the world to know that he is not only an acrobat, actor and sportsman. He has written another book—a dissertation on the joys of being young; on enthusiasm and optimistic courage. "Youth is in possession of the magic secret of success," declares Fairbanks. "The spirit of enthusiasm is the special property of youth, and, possessed of it, you can put all other rules of success in the wastebasket and succeed." The title of the book is YOUTH POINTS THE WAY. It reminds one, with its peppy tone, of Fairbanks' previous effort at cheerful enthusiasm-mongering, *Laugh and Live*, and it is quite superior to the usual ebullition of this sort.

After more than fifteen years among the natives of India, living precisely in the native manner, J. H. Sauter, German traveller and scholar, has written a fascinating book which he entitles AMONG THE BRAHMINS AND THE PARIAHS. If one wants authentic description of the life, thought and daily habits of the average Indian he will find it in the pages of this exceptionally vivid account.

The autumn list of Robert M. McBride Co., one of the rising publishing houses of New York, presents an unusual array of striking literary names: Maxim Gorky, James Branch Cabell, Bernhard Kellerman, Carl Van Doren, Charles J. Finger, Marie Dressler, Nicolai Lyeskov, Isabel Ostrander, Rita Wellman and others. Cabell has two books in the ring STRAWS AND PRAYER-BOOKS and FROM THE HIDDEN WAY, both Jurgenesque echoes of the mythical life beyond life. Maxim Gorky also offers two titles in FRAGMENTS FROM MY DIARY and THE JUDGE, the latter a new play in four acts published for the first time. Marie Dressler contributes her autobiography under the title of THE LIFE STORY OF AN UGLY DUCKLING. There are two interesting books on the East—FINDING THE WORTHWHILE IN THE ORIENT, a new and very helpful tourist's description of the joys and perils of travel in this hemisphere by Lucian Swift Kirtland, and THE VALLEY OF EYES UNSEEN an adventurous romance of China and Thibet.

Marcel Proust is not known to Shanghai as a best seller, but he has suddenly become known to the entire world of booklovers through the publication of two exquisitely artistic books and through the event which is so often the release of fame—his death.

Forced by a slow, malignant disease whose shadow had haunted him from youth, Marcel Proust withdrew at the height of his popularity from the social world of the "old regime" aristocracy of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, of which he was the most brilliant and sought-after figure, and wrote in the finest French prose of modern time the history of that proud and fading nobility.

Cloistered in his rooms from which he scarcely ever emerged, rooms padded for silence where he rose late in the afternoon to receive his friends, and where he wrote until long after dawn, he produced the monumental series of novels known in English as *Remembrance of Things Past*. He died in November, 1922, at 51, and his death was the signal for the most spontaneous and widespread tribute accorded any modern writer. In France, England, and America, all writers of importance, from the most modernistic to the most conservative united to do him honor. In France the name of Proust dominated all the reviews to the exclusion of almost everything else. In England, from Joseph Conrad and George Saintsbury down, the foremost writers wrote long essays in his praise. A book of these, MARCLE PROUST: AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE, has recently been published in America by Thomas Seltzer.

Four volumes of Proust's masterpiece are now in English—"*Swann's Way*" in two volumes, and *With in A Budding Grove* in two volumes, the latter having just been published by Thomas Seltzer. In France twelve volumes have now appeared, and four are to come.

Remembrance of Things Past might be the autobiography of Marcel Proust, but it is not strictly so. He has delved deep into his own life for his materials, but with the true artist's instinct he has used his memories as the material rather than the substance of his story. It would be impossible to put a finger on any incident in these books and say: "This is autobiographical; that is not." Proust's method of narration is so faithful to life that each section of his work can be taken as a unit, without reference to what comes before or after, just as as one meets and parts with a person or a group in actual life.

Within A Budding Grove, two volumes of more than 770 pages, won the coveted Prix Goncourt in 1919. In this section is treated the youth of the hero, and is introduced Albertine, the chief feminine figure of the narrative as a whole, who is to appear in all subsequent volumes and who gives her name to the next to the last section of *Remembrance of Things Past*. While the work is not slavishly autobiographical, certain characters are thought to be recognisable, among them the painter Elstir who is generally identified with Claude Monet, although the author himself has never confirmed the suspicion. As a portrait of the social life of the fading nobility of Saint-Germain, however, the work is absolutely faithful, and it is remarkable that modern French writers, whose interest in that past era is no greater than the modern interest in the social details of mid-Victorianism, have written eloquently of the abiding charm with which Proust has suffused his record of an epoch otherwise passe.

Marcel Proust was born on July 10, 1871, the son of a professor of medicine at the University of Paris. He began to write early for periodicals, and his first published work. "Les Plaisirs et les Jours," appeared with a preface by Anatole France. The disease to which he eventually succumbed on November 18, 1922, appeared early, and by his thirtieth year he had withdrawn entirely from social life. This disability probably enhanced his introspective tendency and gave him leisure to develop his astonishing analytical ability and psychological insight, so that while he never interested himself in the theories of the modern psychologists and psychoanalysts, his fiction shows a grasp of subtle psychological principles of the same order as that the psychologists reached by scientific experiment and study.

Two interesting new books are announced by the Commercial Press of Shanghai. MODERN CHINESE HISTORY, SELECTED READINGS by Harley Farnsworth McNair, Professor of History and Government at St. John's University; and RECONSTRUCTION OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN CHIINA, by Chiling Yin, Professor of Education at Shanghai College of Commerce. Both books will be reviewed in an early issue of THE CHINA PRESS.

That President Coolidge does not advocate further meddlesome legislation on the part of the National Government is revealed in his book, THE PRICE OF FREEDOM, published by Scribners. Discoursing on *The Limitations of the Law*, he says, "There is danger of disappointment and disaster unless there be a wider comprehension of the limitations of the law. The attempt to regulate, control and prescribe all manner of conduct and social relations is very old. It was always the practice of primitive peoples. Such governments assumed jurisdiction over the action, property, life and even the religious convictions of their citizens down to the minutest detail. A large part of the history of free institutions is the history of people struggling to emancipate themselves from all of this bondage.

MY PAST AND THOUGHTS: The Memoirs of Alexander Herzen. The Authorised Translation. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 2 vols. Alfred A. Knopf.

The memoirs of Alexander Herzen belong in the first rank of published reminiscences. They have all the values which can properly be identified with a work of this kind, for they contain not only the personal record of a life of engrossing interest; they offer as well a commentary on the complexion of social and political life in Russia during the first half of the nineteenth century, which adds immensely to an understanding of that period and of the events that have followed it. They are rich in historical portraiture, they are tinctured with a ripe philosophy, and they have an enduring literary vigor and charm.

The two volumes now ready bring his story down to 1847. They do not, therefore, include the period in which he accomplished his most effective work in the Russian revolutionary movement they do not relate his part, which was a considerable one, in that phase of the movement which resulted in the liberation of the serfs in 1861. That will fall within the scope of the remaining three volumes, which are to be issued in the Spring. From 1847 until his death, in 1870, Herzen did not set foot in Russia. He lived chiefly in London, and it was there that he established the first free Russian press and wielded an influence of great strength on political developments in his own country. The first two volumes describe the growth of liberal thought in Russia from the Decembrist uprising of 1825, in which he was too young to participate, down to 1847 picturing it against a background of the blackest official corruption and oppression.

So watchful, so determined, so ruthless, was the power of Russian autocracy that it required all but a century to bring to complete fruition the seeds of revolution that were carried back to Russia after the Napoleonic wars by the young officers who organised the Decembrist rising. It is that protracted agony of struggle which has made the Bolshevist betrayal of Russian hopes so tragic and so ironic in its perversion of the vision which animated generations of the idealists of whom Herzen was one.

But the length of the struggle did not follow simply from the unrelaxed vigilance of the Government. Already, in Herzen's pages, there is discernible that fatal lack of coordinated effort on the part of Russian democrats which made the Bolshevist coup possible. You cannot, it is said, gather six Russians together in a room without hearing six differing opinions on any question discussed. No political body in the word ever contained so many divergent shades of political opinion as did the Russian Duma—not even the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States.

Alexander Herzen was born in 1812. Like so many other Russian democrats, he was of aristocratic birth. His father, Ivan Yakovlyev, a very wealthy nobleman, married a German girl in Stuttgart, and because the Lutheran ceremony was not supplemented in Russia, Alexander was not given the family name; he received the surname Herzen, believed to have been a contraction of the German word for darling.

Herzen's memories of his sheltered and luxurious youth go back to the story he so often demanded of his nurse, of how Napoleon came to Moscow, of the great fire, of his father's conversation with the French Emperor, in which he blamed the Governor of Moscow for the fire and declared that it was vandalism; maintained that his war was against England and not against Russia, and that his peaceful dispositions were not made known to the Emperor Alexander.

With the first childish impressions there begin the long series of character portraits which are scattered profusely through the memoirs. Herzen seems to have included everybody whose life touched upon his ; servants, relatives, friends, officials, Czar Nicholas of the "pewtery eyes," fellow-unfortunates in Siberia—all are presented with the graphic fidelity of a Carlyle.

The Emperor Nicholas I., in whose reign all of Herzen's mature life in Russia was passed, was one of the strongest and most ruthless of the Czars. Herzen said he "always looked like a slightly bald Medusa with cropped hair and mustaches. In the street, at the court, with his children and Ministers, with his couriers and maids of honor, he was incessantly trying whether his eyes had the power of a rattlesnake, of freezing the blood in the veins."

Herzen's gallery of portraits includes several of "those grotesquely original creatures who are only possible in Russia," eccentrics whom Herzen attributed to "the stifling emptiness and numbness of Russian life, strangely combined with the liveliness and even turbulence of the Russian character." One of these was the elder brother of his father, whose visits excited horror and anxiety in the household.

He was a man gifted by nature (says Herzen), yet he spent his whole life in absurd actions, often almost crimes. . . . Neither diplomatic nor monastic surroundings could restrain his unbridled character. . . . Deserted by all his relations and also by his acquaintances, he lived in solitude in his big house in the Tverskoy Boulevard, oppressing his houseserfs and ruining his peasants. He amassed a great library of books and collected a regular harem of serf-girls, both of which he kept under lock and key. . . . His lawsuit concerning an Amati violin lasted thirty years, and ended in his losing it. After another lawsuit he succeeded by extraordinary efforts in winning the wall between two houses, the possession of which was of no use to him whatever. Being himself on the retired list, he used, on reading in the newspapers of the promotion of his old colleagues, to buy such orders as had been given them, and lay them on his table as a mournful reminder of the decorations he might have received.

It is difficult not to receive the impression from Henzen's book, or indeed from any work in which there is an equally broad canvas of Russian life, of a people half of whom are saints and the other half scoundrels, or of a nation compounded equally of strong men and weaklings. Of course no such division exists or ever did, in Russa or anywhere else, but the illusion is created by the profusion of widely divergent emphases in Russian character.

In his memories of his father, Herzen drew an unsurpassed picture of one of those cultured but spoiled and capricious noblemen of old Russia, one of those men who were the product of a life in which there was little scope for real usefulness: men often of vigorous intelligence and high abilities, whose lives were wasted in futile drifting. In the early nineteenth century Russia had recently been opened to the influences of Western Europe; France provided the pattern of Russian culture.

But in Russia (says Herzen) men exposed to the influences of this mighty Western movement became original but not historical figures. Foreigners at home, foreigners in other lands, idle spectators spoilt for Russia by Western prejudices and for the West by Russian habits, they were a sort of intellectual superfluity and were lost in artificial life, in sensual pleasure and in unbearable egoism.

By education and position, Herzen's father belonged to this circles, though his character and health did not permit him to continue long in a frivolous life; he became a recluse instead. He wrote more correctly and naturally in French than in Russian, and he read no Russian books. He once picked up Karamzin's "History of the Russian Empire," because he had heard the Emperor Alexander was reading it, but he soon laid it down with contempt, exclaiming: "It is nothing but Izyaslaxitches and Olgavitches, to whom can it be of interest?"

It is at Moscow University that the story of Herzen's career really begins. It was among Russian youth of both sexes that the revolutionary movement progressed, among the youth of the universities. At Moscow University young Herzen soon found himself the center of a group whose heroes were the Decembrists. It was the year after his graduation that his long history of troubles with the Government police began. Herzen's circle, which continued to meet, came under suspicion; arrest followed, then several months imprisonment, and finally exile. These boys had talked too freely—that was enough. Herzen was sent to Perm, a small town in one of the Eastern provinces, used for the same purposes as Siberia.

Outside of Russia the idea has commonly persisted that "exile to Siberia" always meant that the condemned man was put to work in the mines. But Russian officialdom made other use of many of its political prisoners. They, too, became a part of officialdom. Work in the mines was reserved principally for those convicted of crimes other than political. Men like Herzen were usually assigned clerical tasks in the provincial offices. Aside from their duties they were free to mingle in the social life, such as it was, of the towns in which they were confined. The prospect was dreary enough for men who were accustomed to the cultured circles of Moscow and Petersburg. So illogical were the workings of the system that sometimes political prisoners were gven posts of responsibility. Herzen himself, in his second exile, was appointed Councilor in the Novgorod provincial Government; here was a recognized enemy of the monarchy, regularly signing the report of the police-master upon him as a man under police supervision, and at the same time passing upon cases of the abuse of power by land owners and catechizing people who were, like himself, under the supervision of the police.

Herzen's stay in Perm was brief; he was transferred to Vyatka, where he came under the direction of one of the most despotic of the provincial Governors. They were not all villains, but they were almost all corrupt. The Governor at Perm did not oppress the exiles; he confined himself to graft. But Tyufaev, who ruled at Vyatka like an Oriental satrap, was guilty of a thousand injustices and cruelties. In Herzen's pages the official circles of Russia, increasing in stagnation and corruption with their distance from the capital, are pictured with no detail spared of their absurdity, their inhumanity, their dreadful death in life. He says of Vyatka:

The Government office was incomparably worse than prison. Not that the actual work was great, but the stifling atmosphere, as of the Cave of Dogs, of that scene of corruption, and the terrible stupid waste of time made the office insufferable. . . . There were some twenty clerks in the office. For the most part they were persons of no education and no moral conceptions; sons of clerks and secretaries accustomed from their cradle to regard the service as a source of profit, and the peasants as soil that yielded revenue, they sold their services, took twenty copecks and quarter rubles, cheated for a glass of wine. . . .

But there are other sides to Herzen's memoirs, other pages than those on which the tragedy of Russia is imprinted. His excoriation of official stupidities and injustice is often lightened by humor, and there are whole chapters in his life which concern fairer aspects of human nature than those he encountered during the period of exile. Such is the story of his courtship, his tender memories of the girl who joined him when he was permitted to come nearer home, and the idyllic early days of their marriage. Such are the stories of his friendships, his recollections of serene periods of country life, the memories of childhood and early youth.

Friendship is a sentiment of the greatest strength among them an exceptional purity of interest and a quality of unselfish devotion which is one of the most shining facets of the many-sided Russian character. Herzen was rich in friends, and he wrote down their part in his life with a warm sympathy which glows in his remembrance of them.

There was the poet Ogaryov, who Herzen describes as one of those people of peculiar magnetism, drawing others to them for no apparent reason. "They warm, unite and soothe them; they are like an open table at which every one sits down, renews his strength, rests, grows calmer and more stouthearted, and goes away a friend." He recalls Ogaryov, in their student days, sitting over a glass of wine and growing more and more gloomy, then "all at once, with tears in his eyes, repeating the words of Don Carlos (who quoted them from Julius Caesar): "Twenty-three and nothing done for eternity!' This so mortified him that with all his might he brought his open hand down upon the green wine-glass and cut it

(Continued on Page 9)

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Two-piece suits, three-piece costumes and the always-favored one-piece frock are among the fashions this season. In lieu of the delayed Summer weather which necessitated relegating our colorful models to the rear of our wardrobes, the new season will show brilliant shades.

Flat Knitted Stitch in Self-Color Forms the Horizontal Stripes on this Sweater

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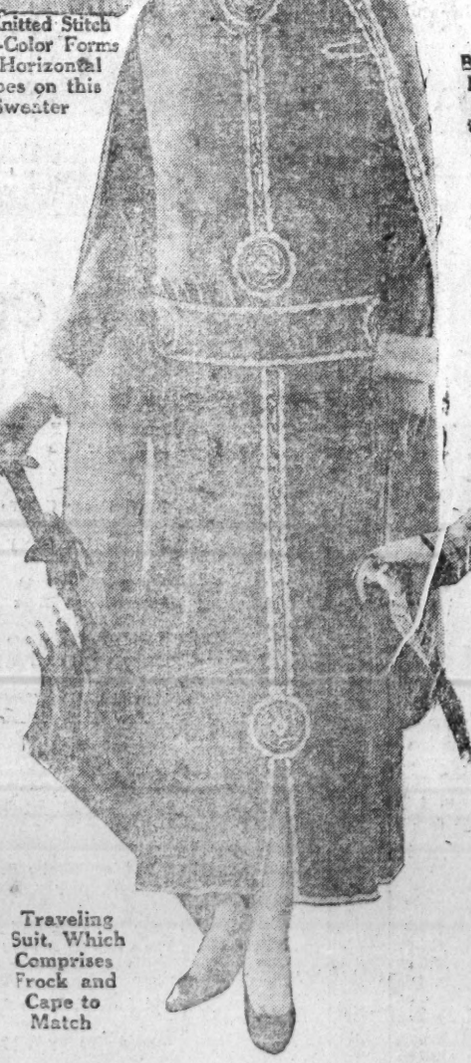
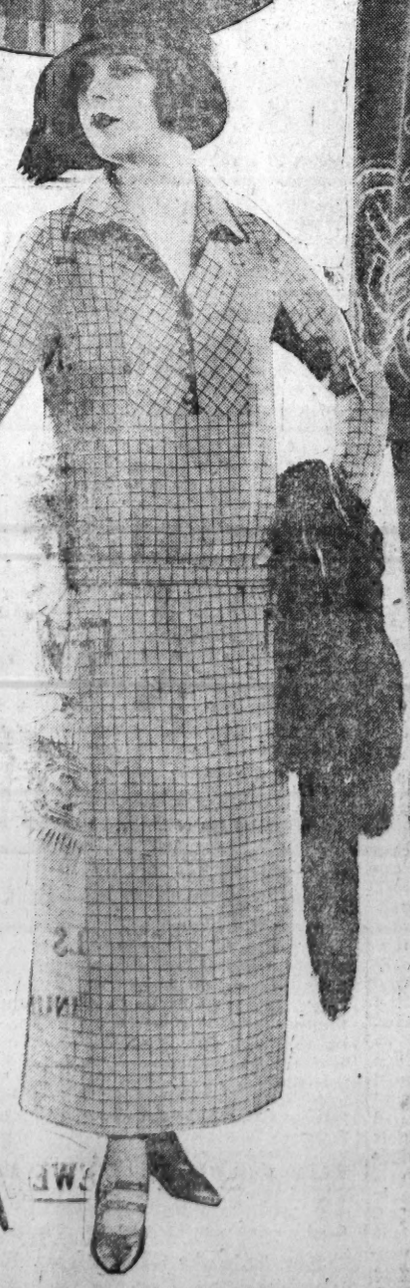


Traveling Suit, Which Comprises Frock and Cape to Match



Vest, Cut on the Diagonal, Lends a Swagger Touch to this Simple Frock

Photos by Styles Service

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BUSY days of shopping are at hand. School trunks will be packed with all sorts of confections for the coming semester's social occasions. Yet, in yielding to the lure of finery which every girl loves, she should not overlook the simple costumes for everyday wear.

Today's large illustration shows a very attractive knitted frock which can be slipped on quickly when the morning gong sounds in the dormitory. Lustrous pure silk is knitted into a fabric and the frock cut from this material. A deep yoke and a deep border at the hem of the tunic blouse lend a charming touch of color.

Tailored lines are splendid for the youthful figure. A frock for general utility wear is made of blocked plaid with a row of round buttons at the front and used again up the sides of the sleeves. One wears a striped scarf to complete the costume. A small hat of leather has a perforated band, tied at one side.

An especially attractive traveling costume is made in two pieces, with frock and cape to match. Straight of line with motifs of embroidery placed at becoming spots, this frock is very girlish because of its simplicity. A long cape dips to the skirt at the back and lies across the shoulders. The cape does not reach around to the front, merely falling in a straight line over the sleeves.

For a day on the links an appropriate costume is the silk-knitted sweater and skirt illustrated today. A flat-knitted stitch in self-color forms the smart horizontal bandings, which afford the only decorative note. A silk scarf is wound about the throat and tied at one side.

Checked flannel is responsible for the swagger lines of the one-piece frock, which shows an inset vest cut on the diagonal. Braid at collar and skirt pockets adds a neat finish in keeping with the severity of the garment itself.

City Of Paris Shows New Fall Models In Hats And Gowns

Felt And Velour In Small Close Shapes Dominate The Millinery Mode

BY IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

The old chestnut that starts out by stating that "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," never completed the roundelay by telling the world where the young woman's fancy turns to in spring, summer, fall and winter, first of all. It is, generally speaking, toward hats which, since feminine hair disappeared in bobs, shingles and other brief varieties of coiffure, has become woman's crowning glory.

The City of Paris, in its new quarters on Broadway just below the Astor House, has plenty of material for thought for the young women of Shanghai. The hats are small and maybe that is why there are so many of them, one more fetching than another, until the problem of choosing becomes as difficult as selecting a suitor from a galaxy of equally endowed applicants.

Miss Laura Holden, whose exquisite taste in the selection of hats, gowns, coats, wraps and accessories has by now become so well-known in Shanghai that the day a shipment of new models arrives in the City of Paris the little grey salons are crowded with eager feminine devotees of fashion before the goods are entirely unpacked.

The new hats which Miss Holden selected on her last trip home have just come in. They are, to use a mild term, ravishing. Bendel models predominate and everyone who knows the extreme chic and sveltness of line of a model from Henri Bendel, knows also what to expect in these latest hats to arrive in Shanghai.

Felt is the popular material. The shape of the moment is an adaptation of the cloche, although there are many models that would seem to indicate that the hat is growing up again and that the small-girl size chapeau that has been crammed down on feminine heads all over the world for a couple of seasons past now, is going through the inevitable process of developing.

Most of the hats are self-trimmed or else garnished very simply with grosgrain ribbon. The self-trimming consists either of ends of the felt, cut and tied, or twisted in some provoking little quirk, or else cut-out felt applied as a banding over a piece of velvet of contrasting color.

White felt hats in the small cloche and tiny, up-turned brim hats are exceedingly popular. There is a tendency away from the beige tones but greys and browns are popular. Light shades—hydrangea blue and lemon—are charming. One particularly fetching model in the City of Paris is of lemon-colored felt, a not too deep mushroom shape, and trimmed with gresgrain ribbon which binds the brim and is shirred in a deep half-circle on the crown in front. Another lovely little hat of tan felt in a turned-down shape has two narrow bands of felt, ribbon bound, twisted around its crown and crossed through a ribbon-bound slit in the brim on the right side. Still another, which was purchased by one of Shanghai's best-dressed young women to go with a brushed wool coat-sweater of tan with orange, black and lemon bands, was of deep orange, with the brim rolled inside to the crown, the only trimming being a wheel of shirred orange and black ribbon posed on the side of the crown.

Velours, soft and silky beavers, in correct sports models, and in browns and greys, are also among the latest arrivals in the City of Paris.

Miss Holden had some very pertinent points on the mode to impart to an eager group of listeners. "Striped flannels, in browns and other warm shades are being much worn," said the oracle. "The skirt length in Paris is sixteen inches from the floor; in America, it is ten or twelve. Soft dresses, are, of course, a little longer. Straight lines and the slim silhouette go on and on, forever, apparently," she continued. "Tunic dresses are it, and buttons are simply the last word for trimmings."

Some of the new materials, *charmeen* a silkier, fine weave than Poiret twill and *luminette*, a material exactly like silver cloth in texture but, in soft silk, and in black and dark colors, are used in the latest frocks in Miss Holden's establishment. A lovely dress of black luminette was made in semi-tailored fashion, with short sleeves, revers giving the bodice a coat-like look, and a gilet of hydrangea blue crepe de chin. The revers, sleeves, collar were piped with cloth of gold, and a double row of black and gold metal buttons accompanied the skirt on its graceful way from corsage to hem.

One of the most popular sections of the City of Paris is that devoted to sports clothes. Sports skirts of plaids, silk, accordion plated, and flannel, are worn with the new, smart box coats of brushed wool.

The coat dress in dark, heavy crepe is proving most popular for late summer wear. This charming frock, developed in midnight blue crepe marocain has panels of accordion pleats which are stitched down from "v'd" pockets. The girdle, of brightly-colored ribbon, fastened with a novelty buckle, supplies the color note.

Seasonal Novelties In Ribbon And Enamel

A unique style of trimming is a round ornamental placque, an exaggerated rosette. It is made usually of ribbon or ribbons of fancy feathers, of ostrich and ribbon combined, and the first examples of this rather striking novelty are of enormous size. This latest motif is designed particularly to trim the new felt and velvet hats, indicating very definitely that both crowns and brims will be more generous than they have been for two seasons.

In two kinds, both color and shade, of ribbon, of ostrich, of flowers and metal gauze artistically combined, these stunning bits are seen on some of the advance French models of evening gowns. They form the high light in a costume otherwise plain in color and selftrimmed—with tucks, ruffles and stitching. The popular colors for the coming season are shown in some of these motifs—new reds, blues, greens and yellows, and almost invariably, with a touch of silver.

The shaded ribbons and the two-toned come with cords and selvedges of a bright contrast. The motifs of ostrich are in the lightest featnery form, fringing a large silk and velvet flower. They are adapted to evening gowns of tulle, and sheer, lustrous fabrics.

• • •

The eternally feminine vanity case continues to stimulate the imagination and the artistic genius of designers. Vanity cases are presented in novel variants almost weekly—dainty, intriguing affairs that conceal a practical service under an ingenious cover. The latest showings in these cases illustrate the advantage of combining a vanity and cigarette case. There are smart little things of enamel, oblong, oval, round and square containers, suspended from a fine silk tassel which hangs from the bottom of the pendant case. They are shown in some exclusive specialty shops and in the best department stores, in crimson, jade, green, lapis blue and black. Most of them are traced and variously decorated with a delicate pattern in brilliants.

In the black enamel, imitating onyx, this combination is particularly stunning. As each of these little cases is opened the interior displays two compartments—one for cigarettes, the other for powder, with a little puff, and rouge, with a tiny dauber. Each side is covered with thin metal that opens and closes with a snap, keeping the little stores separate and accessible.

• • •

Along with the latest ideas in trinkets of this sort are other lovely things in black enamel: new miniature watches, for instance—open face, with smooth, plain back and often with a monogram in stones or embossed gold. They are of the finest workmanship and in beautiful colors, which harmonize easily with street or afternoon dress, very decorative, and are intended to be worn on a chain, ribbon or necklace like a locket.

Cigarette holders are also being made in this new enamel. The model is a little oblong case into which the holder of ivory, jade, gold, tortoise, or any of the new materials is slipped, to be carried in one's purse or attached to the bead necklace or chain and worn as a charm.

• • •

Pretty, ingenious, self-filling pens, quite short and compact, a convenient accessory that many women now carry, are shown in enamel of many colors. Red and jade seem to be quite the most popular. The pen is accompanied by a separate case, also of enamel, which contains an extra number of the fillers that keep the pen's supply of ink replenished. These and still other little articles fashioned of this new, attractive enamel are now worn in such numbers as to keep the hands of the fashionably gowned woman both full and busy.

• • •

Tooled leather and wood are the materials of which some of the most chic toilet and costume accessories are designed. In one of the smartest shops on the Avenue are shown a variety of lovely things; powder boxes, vanity, cigarette, card and perfume cases of fine, highly polished leather tooled in delicate patterns with dull or bright gold. The number of charming things to which this treatment is adapted is interesting—traveling conveniences; fittings for the desk, dressing table, suit case, handbag, smoking or sewing table; frames, belts and so on through a long list of original inventions. There appears to be a preference this season for rose-colored leather, and the loveliest things yet shown are from the Italian ateliers, in rose and gold, and green and gold.

• • •

The quaint color design and effect of the "Spanish" shawls so flashily featured in the smart shops for several seasons now have their counterpart, a hand-painted facsimile. Shawls of a fine quality of crepe or silk are painted in the patterns of the original embroidered Spanish. They are not really Spanish at all, but Chinese, arriving in Spain by way of Manila. They are known by the women who make them a distinguishing part of their national dress as "Manton Manila."

Flat Handbags Harmonise With The Silhouette

Matching Colors Or Bright Hues Equally Popular

The ensemble idea is responsible for the close conformity which exists between handbag styles and the mode. The recurrence of the costume motif upon the purse is not the only manifestation of this tendency—it is equally important that the outline of the bag coincide with the silhouette of the coat or dress. Thus in the days of the bouffant silhouette the ample pouch bag was en regle, while today and ever since the vogue of the straight, slender outline, the large, flat envelope bag with or without a handle has been the leading style.

There is no set color scheme for the handbag this season. It may match the rest of the outfit or it may vividly contrast with it. This easy interpretation enables the woman who is anxious to inject a striking color note into her costume but who is a little timorous about employing coat or frock therefor, to select a bag of garish hue and thus gratify her urge toward lively colorings. Red is, however, quite popular for the flat envelope purses.

Maquet, of Paris, has a full collection of new purses, card cases and handbags made of basket woven strips of metal and black moire ribbon forming alternating squares. The ribbons are about half an inch wide. The metal effects are in both antique gold and platinum. The bags are exquisitely designed and look more like jewelry than fabric. Another novelty purse by this designer is a white linen in a poplin weave fastening with a tongue buckle of colored enamel. A third is of white faille embroidered in pure Persian bird and flower designs in multi-colored silks.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

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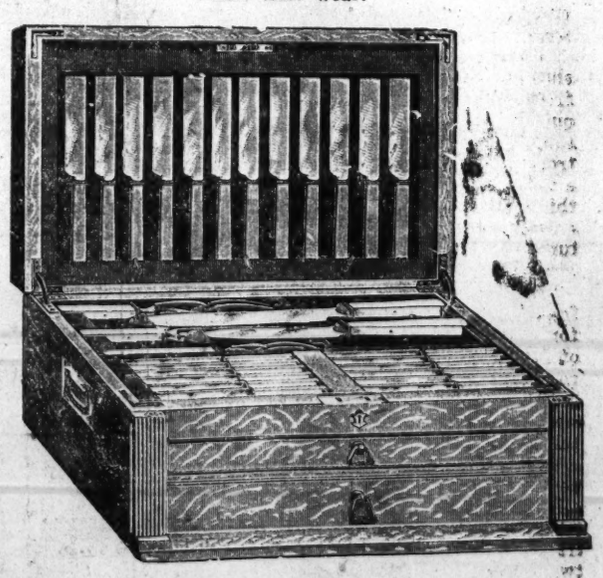

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DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Plaids Appear Everywhere, From Hat Trimmings to Sport Stockings

There is one type of plaid frock about which the French dressmakers seem to be particularly enthusiastic. It is perfectly straight and narrow—apparently without a curve or an extra inch of fullness from armholes to hem. The plaid runs perfectly straight even on the long straight sleeves. One attractive model is buttoned up down the front with twenty-one buttons and buttonholes. There is a rather wide collar of colored linen on the rever of which is worn a single artificial rose. A very low waistline is marked not by a belt or any shaping but by pockets at either side made from triangles of the plaid sewed in place.

The sketch shows another simple plaid frock—in Scotch coloring of blue, green and a line of yellow. It is trimmed with soft black leather and white braid. The belt which is of leather is arranged loose enough so as not to draw in the material at the waistline at all.

Most striking among plaid accessories are plaid stockings which seem to find some admirers. Needless to say they are appropriate only for active sports wear. Plaid scarfs—some of them following authentic Scotch tartans—are sold for both men and women. One of these with a goodly bit of red in it is well chosen to go with a rain

Street frock of Scotch plaid trimmed in soft black leather and white braid.

coat of gray or black rubberised silk or gray leather.

Plaid silks have been used for parasols and umbrellas, being most attractive when the silk is stretched over the frame in a single piece instead of being fitted in sections like pieces of pie.

Plaids have even made their appearance in the realm of interior decoration—and striking effect is sometimes gained by lounge cushions covered with brightly plaided cotton squares. They may strike you as being most appropriate for verandas, gardens, sun parlors or rustic summer cabins.

The Turban Persists Despite a Motley Throng of New Hat Shapes

The Moslem's "tulbent" or turban has always appealed strongly to the women of the Occident. In Moslem countries, you know, it is worn only by the men—and it consists of an enormous scarf wrapped around the tarboosh or fez. Great pains are taken to see that it

New turban worn at Paris races, made in three shades of purple.

is twisted just so many times and wound about in a definite manner according to the rank and descent of the wearer, and great would be the sacrilege if a mere woman wore one among the followers of Mahommed. Interestingly enough the word that means turban in Turkish, becoming toliban in Old-French, gave rise to our own turban and tulip—so named because of its close resemblance to this venerable Eastern head covering.

Every once in a while women revive the fashion for turbans. They do so usually as a result of direct contact with some Oriental country where the turban is worn. Turbans became fashionable with the first part of the nineteenth century when Napoleonic wars brought France into contact with the East. But this was not the first time that Turbans had been worn by women. Three hundred and fifty years ago in France the Turkish turban was adopted—as a result of Eastern intercourse. At a royal wedding in France at that time a turban was worn with a bridal veil hanging down to the ground. Even earlier than this turbans were worn in England and France as a result of the Crusades.

The turbans of the present time in France are undoubtedly the outcome of renewed interest in French colonial possessions in the East. Princes from Indo China visiting Paris give opportunity to the designers to develop the turban idea in new and interesting guise—a little different from any turban that European women have worn before. The sketch shows a distinctive peaked turban of three shades of purple velvet and ribbon that was worn at one of the races in France this summer.

Motion picture actresses seem to have a penchant for turbans—especially the closely draped rather small models. One recently worn by one of the cinema stars was closely draped of metal cloth with long white coque feathers at either side drooping to the sholders. Pola Negri seems to be especially partial to this type of headgear—and any observant movie fan of your acquaintance could probably mention a dozen others.

Smart Or Elegant?

French fashion magazines refer quite frequently to "les dames elegantes." If we translated this literally and spoke about elegant ladies, most of our readers would be amused if not disgusted.

Frankly, nobody wants to be an elegant lady nowadays. Yet as a matter of fact it is really difficult to find in a word or expression just what the French mean by "dames elegantes." For most of us the word stylish is impossible. We don't call the well-dressed women we know stylish, though we may call them fashionable. And we don't call them swell, and most of us do not use the French word "chic." Distinguished hardly takes the place of the other French word "distingue."

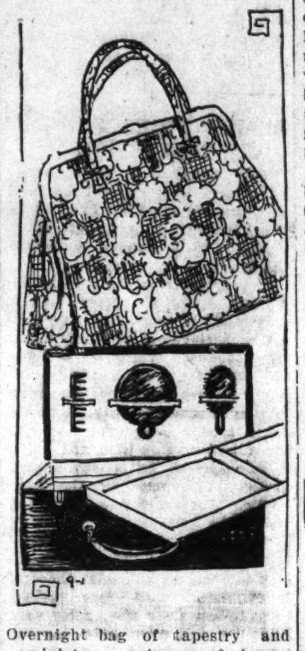
For this reason most of us overwork the word "smart." We overwork it so much in fact that the time may soon come when it will seem as blatant as elegant or swell.

FASHION FLASHES

Bright red bids fair to be a chosen color for accessories this autumn. Among the new things from Paris is a crowned Directoire red felt hat with a prim little ostrich feather—closely curled—sticking up at the right side and with it a small round muff of red feather flecked with yellow.

Carpet Bags Have Come Back in Favor for Overnight Visits

Someone ought to write the story of the evolution of the present-day overnight bag. Why doesn't some young student of anthropolgy choose this subject for his doctor of philosophy thesis? Certainly it would be original and diverting, and surely as edifying as many that uni-



Overnight bag of tapestry and miniature suitcase of brown leather lined with yellow and fitted with small tortoise shell brush, comb and mirror.

versity students choose nowadays.

The cave woman just made sure that there were fig trees growing where the house party was going to take place, and let it go at that. The Queen of Sheba saw to it that some dozen or so of her camels were laden with additional raiment from her wardrobe, and then felt free to stay as long as Solomon urged her. And what an array of bags and boxes, chests and packages would there be in the collection!

Until quite recently it did seem as if the last word in overnight contraptions was the box shaped like a miniature suitcase, silk lined and fitted with necessary toilet articles. But the carpet bag has been revived, and the woman who keeps up to the latest fads in all her accessories carries one whenever she makes an overnight visit. Yes, it really is a revival of the old-time carpet bag that seemed so hopelessly out of fashion. Only it is not made of ordinary carpet, but of hand-made tapestry of the sort that the French call grand or petit point.

To do embroidery is, you know, quite the fashion again. But the really up-to-date woman does not embroider her own underthings or work on white table linen. Instead she works in all sorts of rich and gorgeous colors on canvas stretched on a frame, following a most intricate pattern in tapestry or needle point. This fad doubtless came from England, where many members of the royal family aristocracy have been encouraging a revived interest in really expert and artistic embroidery, seeking to go back to the exquisite work of the Middle Ages for their patterns. Seats and backs of chairs, tops for divans, panels for fire screens, and table covers are among the subjects chosen. Now you may show your ingenuity by embroidering the sides for your own tapestry overnight bag. Only you must call it your "carpet bag."

Your Favorite Pie

In a recent commentary on American pies, a well-known food authority, Henry T. Finck, places apple pie first and then pumpkin as the most characteristically American. Then he corrects himself and says pumpkin pie certainly is not more characteristically American than cranberry pie.

So far as apple pie goes you yourself doubtless agree that it is the most characteristically American and most generally liked of our pies. But among city folk at least pumpkin pie does not seem to be a close second, and cranberry pie would seldom pole a vote as a favorite sort of pie. In country regions or among people who eat very generally at home then the pumpkin pie might be a second choice, for home-made pumpkin pies from fresh pumpkins are certainly delectable. The city restaurant version is but a sorry imitation. The pumpkin pie, more than any other, seems to need the hand of the home-trained family cook.

Interestingly enough lemon meringue pie has many admirers. It was first favorite as often as apple pie in a recent canvass of food preferences. Chocolate meringue and custard pie likewise had many admirers—many more than the farfamed American cranberry pie.

Most Americans seem to prefer the two-crust pie, save in the case of a meringue pie or a custard pie, where the second crust would be out of the question. Moreover, they seem to prefer a deep pie and a pie with plenty of filling. An American recently returned from London told with much concern of the difficulties he had had in getting a good piece of pie while gone. He found one place where he was told he could get real American cherry pie. "It was a little tart," he said with disgust, "and it had only about five cherries in it, and they had the pits in!" That to our American taste seems like the height of bad form in pie making.

Once Overs

BY J. J. MUNDY

Summer is the time of flirtation. Perhaps in your vacation perids in the woods, or at the seashore you were not averse to a little flirtation, even though you were married.

Perhaps you see no particular harm in it.

But what you may consider as a harmless bit of fun, or idle flirtation may not be considered in that light by those to whom you bea sacred allegiance.

And then the gossips will talk.

It takes just a ripple to swel into a wave of scandal, and waves never roll singly.

It takes very little to create a condition where you will be under suspicion with those who hold first claim on you and whose happiness you hold dear.

It is a serious matter to destroy the confidence of your life-partner and the slightest semblance of unfaithfulness sows the first seed which may end in real disaster.

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IT GLADDENS US

to realize that once again after long and sultry summer months we can again stock up our shelves and counters with an array of fresh and appetizing goods which will be coming in on each steamer from America and Europe.

Here is what we have just unloaded!

Boneless Codfish
Tender Holland Herrings
Spiced Salted Anchovies
Riga Sprats in Olive Oil
Dutch Sardellen
California Ripe Olives (in bulk)
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Spanish Green Olives (packed in 1 gal kegs)
Carraway Cheese) piquantly
Mustard Chinese) spiced
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Genuine Swedish Health Bread (Knackerbrod) recommended strongly by physicians as a health-builder
California Dried Prunes)
California Dried apricots) excellent for stewing
Pancake Flour

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Lyon's Glace Fruits Assorted
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Real Coney Islanders Shy At Chairs

Not Interested In Riding Slower Than They Can Walk

There are wheel chairs at Coney Island. The innovation has not created much of a stir in Catharine Street, however, and it isn't a topic of spirited conversation on Eldridge Street doorsteps. Wheel chairs never have had a festive significance in those neighborhoods.

It seems at times that most of the world doesn't appreciate the meaning of Coney Island to children of the localities where the fire escapes are the Summer resorts. A woman with four or five children and five or six rooms to look after cannot go in very heavily for pleasant journeys. There is, however, at least one day when she must drop the lid of the washtub and take her family to where the carousels are calling. The date for the junket isn't fixed impulsively. It is set two or three weeks in advance. The intervening days pass as slowly as do the last few before Christmas. At last comes the wounderful morning.

If sand gets into the sandwiches and the entire lunch is flavored with the plums and bananas the children never murmur. They are at Coney. They chase the receding waves and are chased back by advancing ones. They sit at a table and drink sarsaparilla with ice in it. They see moving pictures filled with fights and rescues, and not the kind where people live in big houses with butlers and look at each other through eyeglasses on a stick.

They become pale and breathless on roller coasters, they watch the man pull the peppermint taffy and snip it into kisses, and they eat this candy while it's still warm and soft—and that's about all there is necessary to complete a perfect day.

The return home does not conclude these junkets. They are revived for days, as long as the box with the wire handle in which the candy came is still around the house.

It doesn't require any particularly keen perception to deduce that Coney Island served an admirable purpose without the genteel assistance and elevating influence of wheel chairs. The Boardwalk, too, which shades the beach would never be missed. Walking along the Boardwalk was not what the children from the four-dollars-a-room flats had been looking forward to. With Coney Island sporting the Boardwalk, one couldn't be quite sure what airs it would put on next.

What if the hot dogs were banished and booths for truffles were erected in their stead? What if the museum housing the jolly fat lady, the squeaky midget and Amok the Headhunter were to be torn down and a public library, containing non-fiction only, perhaps, were reared on its site? The young visitors didn't what any lily painting done on their account.

When Coney Island first saw the wheel chairs it snickered audibly. Coney has never made any pretense at good manners. If the Island has any snickering or even guffawing to do, it does not throttle the impulse. The "Git a horse" of the early automobile days suggested "Git a nurse," and that was shrilly shouted here and there.

A wild beast pushed along the Boardwalk couldn't have excited more attention than did the first of the wheel chairs. There was considerable experimental riding, at the start, to see what it was like to move majestically in a perambulator for adults.

Majestic moving in a wheel chair, however, takes constant practice. Most of the pioneer passengers wore large sheepish grins as they rolled along. The wheel chair tyro at Coney hasn't much leisure in which to con the passing throng. He is too busy trying not to appear self-conscious.

People who regard Coney Island as quaint are the chief patrons of the wheel chairs, according to Jack McLean, who pushes one of them. They appreciate a nice refined ride with the ocean on one side and places to get cool drinks on the other," he says. "I shouldn't be surprised if the wheel chairs would bring more of the hightoned people down here.

"But the regular Coney Islanders want more speed. They insist on having their merry-go-rounds spin around like whirlpools, and their music fast and loud. They don't care to ride slower than they can walk. If they take the children along, the kids want to get out and help me push.

"Moreover, it costs 75 cents an hour for two persons in the wheel chairs. Seventy-five cents buys seven not degs of the swell stands, and one of the five-cent ones on the Bowery. It pays for seven round trips from home to the Island and three lollipops to keep the kids quiet.

"Pushing wheel chairs at resorts where they are used to them is much easier than doing this work at Coney. Where the wheel chair is a regular feature, people give it the right of way. At the Island they like to assert their independence, or defy the rich, or something, because they move out of our way when they get good and ready. We can blow our heads off with our whistles and they won't even give us a glance.

"Making speed on Saturdays and Sundays is as hard as swimming against rapids. We try to cover twenty-five miles a day, but it's an uphill fight to do it on weekends. Most of the people only ride for an hour. To go the full length of the Boardwalk, from the Dreamland automobile parking place to Seagate and return, requires an hour and a half or two hours. The round trip is about five miles, and most passengers stop to buy things at the stands which line the land side of the Boardwalk.

"Most of the riding is done at night, although business is good all day on Sundays and holidays. On the Fourth of July there were 300 chairs in motion. This may seem like a lot, but since there were a couple of hundred thousand people on the beach, you wouldn't call Coney Islanders exactly wild to ride in the chairs. They young couples don't use them much, because riding in them is about as private as being in a show window."

McLean recalled taking only one customer on an extended trip. That was a gentleman who had either been celebrating joy or drowning sorrow. The motion of the chair soothed and lulled him for five hours. He awoke sobered and hoped that none of his friends had seen him. They would say that a wheel chair was a funny place for an ironworker to spend his time.

Woman With Gun Cows Armed Men

Visalia, Aug. 31.—Mrs. C. F. Smith, wife of a rancher near here, stepped out of the pages of a wild west thriller yesterday, figuratively speaking, and held two men at the point of a revolver on her husband's farm until Deputy Sheriffs came for them.

The men A. T. Schintz and Christ Gonzales of Los Angeles, were wanted for the theft of an ax, a saw and two wrenches. She saw them near her home, and taking her revolver set out after them.

Mrs. Smith caught up to Schintz and Gonzales in a field One of them carried a shotgun. Pointing it at her, he threatened to shoot if she didn't drop her weapon, but she shook her head and stood frowning at them over the barrel of the revolver.

The man weakened first and the buttend of the shotgun fell slowly to the ground. She was still holding them when the deputies appeared from the Sheriff's office.

New Books Worth While

(Continued from Page 5)

badly." It sounds priggish, but it can be better understood when one remembers the passionate idealism that was working in those young minds, and their ardent revolt against the futility that hemmed them in one every side.

There are unforgettable pictures of Byelinsky, the greatest of Russian critics, the man whose monthly articles were awaited with feverish expectation in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Half a dozen times the students would call in at the coffee-houses to ask whether the notes of the Fatherland had been received; the heavy volume was snatched from hand to hand. "Is there an article of Byelinsky's?" "Yes," and it was devoured with feverish interest, with laughter, with argument . . . and three or four cherished convictions and reputations were no more.

Byelinsky was so shy that once he ran through the streets to escape meeting a lady to whose house a friend was bringing him for the first time.

But in that shy man, that frail body, there dwelt a mighty spirit . . . If he met with no objection, if he was not stirred to irritation, he did not speak well, but when he felt stung, when his cherished convictions were touched upon, when the muscles of his cheeks began to quiver and his voice broke, then he was worth seeing; he pounced upon his opponent like a panther, he tore him to pieces, made him ridiculous. . . . The discussion would often end in blood which flowed from the sick man's throat; pale, gasping, with his eyes fixed on the man with whom he was speaking, he would lift his handkerchief to his mouth with shaking hand and stop, deeply mortified, crushed by his physical weakness. How I loved and how I pitied him at those moments!

If anything mars the quality of Herzen's memoirs, it is the extraordinary profesion of his recollections, leading sometimes to diffuseness. His book is a Sargasso Sea in which all the driftwood of daily living is caught up. But therein lies some of its strength also. The memoirs are sometimes inconsecutive, they were written at intervals and published in fragments.—New York Times.

Dog's Mute Plea Wins Life And A Home With Chief

New York, Sept. 1.—Jim, a brown collie, with a white tuft about his neck and a white top to his bushy tail, looked up into the face of Chief Joseph Johnson of the Madison, N. J., police recently. Chief Johnson regarded the dog thoughtfully and then turned his glance to the grim, blue steel weapon in his hand and said to the dog, "No!" And then to the sergeant who stood by rubbing his chin "No!"

So, instead of meeting death, Jim found a home and a kindly faced master who has watched over the community for many years, and it all happened like this:

A motorist passing through Madison yesterday reported to the police headquarters that a "mad dog" had rushed at his automobile, and the dog looked like a collie. Patrolman Dawling and Farrell were sent out. They returned with no dog. A second motorist reported that a big, brown collie, seemingly mad, had dashed at his car. Then Chief Johnson, with the two patrolmen, set out to capture the beast. They found Jim near the estate of John, Jones, at Convent, barking and chasing the passing machines and having the time of his dog life.

When called the collie raced up to the chief, wagging his tail as though he had been looking for him a long, long time. But when the chief drew his revolver Jim sat down on his tail and with his head at an angle looked worried, amazed and perplexed.

"Sergeant," said the chief, "this dog . . . I want . . . er, let us return to the station house."

"Yessir," replied the sergeant; and back they went. Jim standing in the back of the flivver with his nose to the wind.

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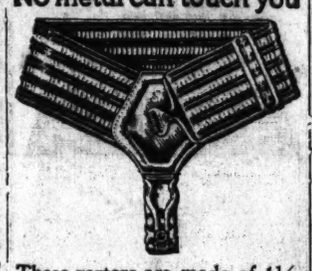

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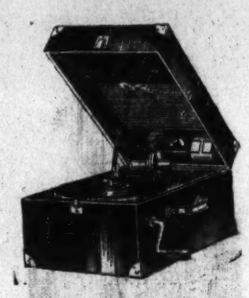

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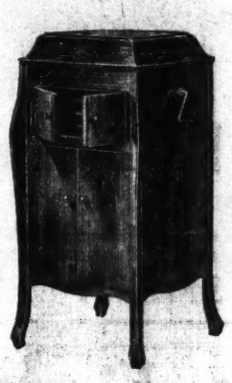

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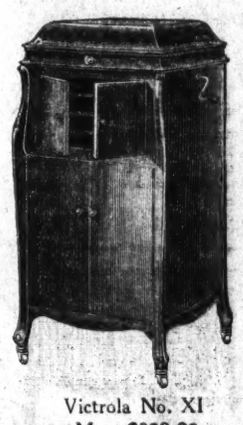

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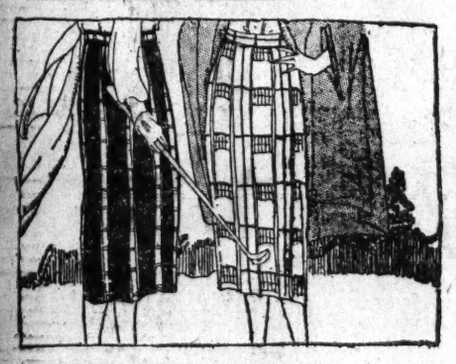

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Ladies' Long French Suede Kid Gloves

8 button length. Colours: Grey and Brown.

Sizes 6, 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 ins.

Price **$8.50** pair

Ladies' Fabric Gloves

Gauntlet shape, with wrist, strap and snap fastner. No. L 7. Colours: Black Nigger, Mole. White, Chamois, Pastel, Tan.

Sizes 6 to 7 ins.

Price **$3.25** pair

Suede Lisle Gauntlet Gloves

No. 1652- A very smart little glove, lined cuff. Colours: Brown, Pastel, Grey and Chamois.

Sizes 6 to 7 ins.

Price **$2.50** pair

Fair Isle Tweeds

In designs similar to those now so fashionable in Ladies' and Men's Sweaters popularly Known as the Prince O'Wales Sweaters. These tweeds are in a loose Homespun weave and are available in a beautiful range of colourings. They can be used to Smart effect for Jumpers, Coats, Dresses Costumes or Spare Skirts.

Width 54 ins. — Price **$7.50** yard

The Glenogle Tweed

A Scotch Homespun in Smart Colours with contrasting stripes.

Width 54 ins, — Price **$2.95** yard

Macnab All Wool Homespun Tweeds

In a splendid range of Checks and Plaid effects for smart suits sports wear etc.

Width 54 ins. — Price **$2.50** yard

Tootals Model Velvet

A Close Pile Velvet with a Lustrous Finish in a Range of Lovely Shades

22 ins. wide

Price **$2.25** yard

Wool Morocain

A Beautiful all Wool Material in all the most Fashionable Shades

42 ins. wide

Price **$3.50** yard

Tootal Cloth

Is a rich close pile velvet of Excellent quality. It does not Crush or Rub and retains its beautiful silky finish. Stocked in a range of lovely shades.

Width 27 ins. — Price **$4.25** yard

Silk Moleskin

A Splendid reproduction of the genuine mole skin in colour as well as shading makes up into Extremely smart coats etc.

Width 54 ins. — Price **$16.50** yard

Black Silk Seal

These are all pure silk pile and therefore do not Crush or Rub.

Width 54 ins. — Price **$16.50** to **$25.50** yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** — **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

PITY POOR BIVALVE.—Now that Paris has taken to pearls, divers have about cleaned out ocean to gather gems for Gertrude Olmsted, Hollywood, Cal., motion picture actress. (Int'l Newsreel).

DISAGREES WITH IRENE CASTLE.—Mrs. Virginia Lee Boyer, of Boston, shown here with her two children, thinks one may have both matrimony and stage career, and says noted dancer is foolish to admit she is growing old. (Int'l Newsreel.)

DOES THIS PROVE "DICKY" LOEB IS MENTALLY "QUEER?"—Picture of one of youthful slayers of Robert Franks, of Chicago, taken as childish cowboy, was used by defense alienists to show he had always longed to be master criminal. (Int'l Newsreel).

MRS. GLENN H. CURTISS, of New York, wife of noted airplane inventor and builder, has sailed for Europe. (Int'l Newsreel).

"KIDNAPED" CHILDREN BACK HOME.—After police of two States searched for them, it was discovered that Mrs. Hazel Campbell only "borrowed" four Jamesburg, N. J., kiddies and took them to beach to fill void in heart. Upper row, left to right, Thomas Russell, Mrs. Ethel Russell, Richard Yetman and Mrs. Laura Yetman. Below, seated, Gladys Russell and Louise Yetman. (Int'l Newsreel.)

PRETTY MRS. PEGGY SLOCUM, of Chicago, is suing for separation, alleging husband uses her as punching bag when he can't sleep at nights and won't let her. (Int'l Newsreel).

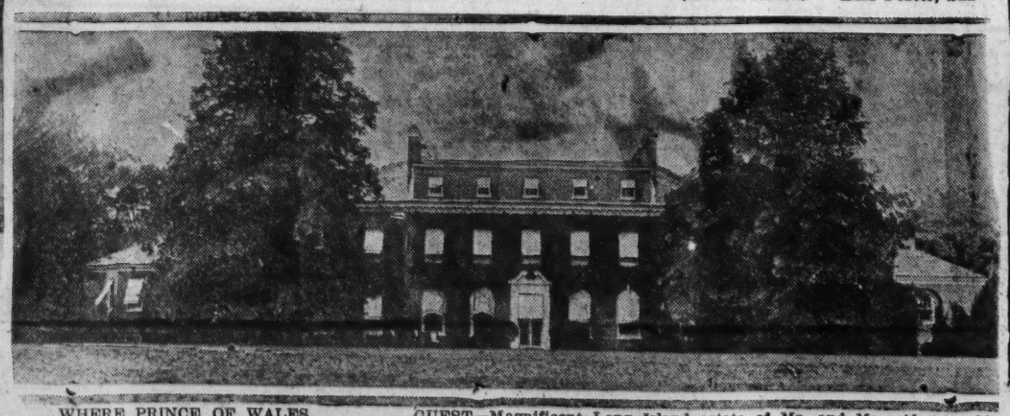
KIDDIES GO TO COURT TO WIN BATH.—Police stopped their impromptu shower bath in New York City, so, in bathing suits, they invaded Magistrate Brodsky's court and he "fixed" police for them. (Int'l Newsreel.)

EVEN ELEPHANTS GET RELIEF FROM HEAT.—Performers at pleasure resort invade surf at Coney Island, New York, during sweltering heat. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MRS. WILLIAM H. M'NEILL, JR., New York society matron, is pictured on beach at exclusive East hampton, Long Island. (Int'l Newsreel.)

CLOSE SHAVE FOR TANK.—Remarkable photograph made during sham battle at Miller Field, Staten Island, N. Y., when airplane of Twenty-seventh National Guard Division almost made direct hit on First Division Tank. (Int'l Newsreel.)

PUTTING CHAMPION ON PEDESTAL—Statuette of Miss Helen Wills, tennis champion, of Berkeley, Cal., has just been completed by Enid Foster, San



WHERE PRINCE OF WALES GUEST—Magnificent Long Island estate of Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie Burden, at Syosset, where Prince and his suite housed during international polo matches (Int'l Newsreel)

DANTE'S TOMB—"Dantis Poetae Sepulcrum" is carved over door of tomb of Dante, Italy's greatest poet, whose remains were entombed in Ravenna in 1482. (Int'l Newsreel)

ASTOR CUP RACES START—Flying Cloud owned by Winthrop Aldrich, is shown in first of series of races off Newport, R. I. (Int'l Newsreel)

Bringing Up Father